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France and the Church of Rome

Except during a temporary dissolution during the French revolution of 1789, the Church of Rome and the French government have been closely allied for nearly a thousand years. This temporary separation wrought considerable havoc upon the church. The government confiscated all property, real and personal, which was vested in the religious establishments, but the state took over the duty of maintaining divine worship, of providing for the support of the clergy and of relieving the poor. These arrangements were intended to bring about a gentle transition from the old to the new order of ecclesiastical affairs, but they did not reach expectations; instead, many contentions followed and eventually grew into a state of ecclesiastical anarchy, during the reign of which an anti-Christian spirit manifested itself.

Pius VII. was crowned pope at Venice in March, 1800, and his attention was at once attracted toward the conditions prevailing in France, where, apart from the schism on the question of submission to the republican constitution, discipline had been so far neglected that a large proportion of the churches were closed, dioceses existed without bishops or with more than one bishop, Jansenism and the violation of the vow of celibacy had crept into the ranks of the clergy, and indifference or hostility widely prevailed among the people. The time was ripe for a concordat. Soon after the battle of Marengo, which occurred on June 14, 1800, Napoleon Bonaparte asked the bishop of Vercelli, Cardinal Martiniana, to go to Rome and tell the new pope that he, Bonaparte, "would make him a present of 30,000,000 French Catholics;" that he wished to have religion in France; that the intruded bishops and priests—those who had taken the oath to observe the civil constitution—were a set of discreditable robbers, of whom he wished to get rid as soon as possible, etc. Then followed proposals in which, it is obvious, lay the germ of the later agreement.

More than a year elapsed, however, before the first consul and Pius VII. were able to concur as to the terms of the compact. The concordat, which is a contract or treaty with the Holy See, was signed July 15, 1801. This treaty opens with the declaration that the Roman church is "the religion of the majority of Frenchmen." As such it must have liberty of worship and a public service within certain limits, which are defined. Under the agreement, church property of all kinds went back into the possession of the ecclesiastical authorities. The government agreed to pay the salaries of all the parish priests, bishops, archbishops and French cardinals, provided it was allowed to nominate the bishops. From that time until recently, about $8,000,000 a year has been appropriated from the public treasury to pay the salaries of the clergy in active service. A few years ago, shortly after the election of Pope Pius X., the latter refused to appoint any of the nominees of the French government to several vacant bishoprics, because of their alleged liberal views and friendly relations with the republican party. This rejection of the government candidates is credited to Merry del Val, the papal secretary of state, who is a Spaniard and opposed to republics. That is one contention.

But there are two sides to the story. The cordial relations which existed while France was governed by men who were on good terms with the church became galling when French ministries began to be filled with statesmen who were hostile to all religion. The friction was increased by the fact that devotion to the church became a pose among the royal aristocracy, and so became confused in many minds with hostility to the republic. Leo XIII. gave many proofs of his friendship for the French republic, but the anti-church feeling was brought to a head by the Dreyfus agitation, in which the state of affairs prevailing in the army was charged by friends of Dreyfus to clerical instruction. When the ministry of Waldeck-Rousseau undertook to assert the civil power in the state it adopted as part of its policy a law placing religious associations, especially those engaged in instruction, under more rigorous control. This law was executed by the next premier much more severely than its authors had intended.

The final rupture came in April, 1904, when President Loubet went to Rome to return a visit which the king of Italy had paid to Paris the preceding year. The pope protested, and the tone of the protest was angrily resented by the French government, which broke off diplomatic relations with the vatican and took up the question of denouncing the Concordat and separating church and state.

The separation bill was introduced in due time and became a law December 11, 1905. It renounced the right of the state to nominate bishops, abolished future clerical salaries, while providing for payments to priests then in receipt of them, and provided for the management of church property by "associations cultuelles," composed of laymen. It allowed a year for the acceptance of its provisions, after which the state was to take possession of property where associations were not formed and unauthorized religious services were to be illegal.

As time passed efforts were made to devise some form of cultural association that would comply with the law without violating the constitution of the church. At one time it was thought that such a plan had been discovered, but the pope decided that it was inadmissible, and that the new law could not be reconciled in any way with the church's principles. On the 11th of December the Catholic church of France became an outlawed organization. The church buildings and other property passed into the hands of the state, the priests and bishops became homeless. At the last moment M. Briand, minister of public worship, issued a circular in which he authorized prefects to permit religious services under the old public meetings law of 1881, even where the separation law had not been complied with. Under the act of 1881 meetings could be held by a declaration by two persons, and M. Briand announced that one declaration would serve for a year. But the vatican refused to accept this offer, and forbade the priests to make the required declarations. When the critical day arrived both sides acted with restraint, and on the 15th M. Briand introduced a new project of law designed to meet some of the objections against the separation act. It abandoned "association cultuelles," and provided for renting religious edifices to the church authorities. There the matter practically rests, but the agitation of the question is not at an end.

The French government has broken the concordat, while the church has not relinquished her rights under that agreement; meanwhile her property has been confiscated. High church dignitaries, priests and Catholics generally are outspoken in their condemnation of the injustice that has been done the church in France. They urge, with great feeling, that the situation not only involves the separation of the church and state, as Americans would understand the question in this country; that it is not merely an anti-Catholic movement on the part of the French government, but is anti-Christian.

STRENGTH IN LION'S CLAW

One of Many Superstitions Entertained in Regard to Animals.

It is believed that wearing a lion's claw will bring strength to the wearer. This is why the paws of the lions are used so extensively for the carvings of the legs of chairs and tables as being emblems of strength and stability.

Nearly all show people believe that when lions get restless and uneasy either ill luck or extremely bad weather is at hand, and that when they continually wash their faces in catlike fashion they are likely to have fits of ill temper in the near future. Much the same belief is that when a donkey brays it is going to rain.

There are numberless superstitions associated with the tiger. The natives of India believe that its whiskers are a deadly poison and that when finely chopped and secretly introduced into a person's food they will assuredly cause death. They also believe that unless every whisker, however small, is completely singed off a dead tiger its ghost will haunt the neighborhood forever after. There was one case where this had been forgotten until the skin had been sold to some European trader, and when the native remembered it he was afraid to go out at night and died from terror in the belief that he had seen the ghost of the tiger look in at the opening of his tent.

There is a great dread in India of what is termed the "evil eye," and to avert this parents hang the claws of tigers around the necks of the children. Yet another belief is that tiger's fat, either boiled down or raw, is a sure cure for rheumatism and many other diseases, while the tongue if given to an elephant gives him invincible courage.

Monkeys are credited with having the devil's own spirit in them, or, as it is graphically expressed, "the devil's own temper." From this came the expression, "To get one's monkey up," meaning to get into a temper.

To see a wolf is supposed to be a good sign, but if a man sees a wolf before the wolf sees him then he will either become dumb for the time or lose his voice.—New York Times.

HANDWRITING OF AUTHORS

Charlotte Bronte's handwriting seemed to have been traced with a needle, and the penmanship of Bryant was aggressive, well formed, and decidedly pleasing to the eye. Thackeray's writing was marvelously neat and precise, but it was so small that microscopic eyes were needed to read it. Longfellow wrote a bold, open back hand, which was the delight of printers. Joaquin Miller writes such a bad hand that he often becomes puzzled over his own work.

The handwriting of Captain Marryat was so miscroscopic that when he rested from his labors he was obliged to mark the place where he left off, by sticking a pin in the paper. Napoleon's handwriting was worse than illegible. It is said that his letters from Germany to the Empress Josephine were at first taken for rough maps of the seat of war.

Much of Carlyle's temperament may be read in his handwriting. He wrote a patient, crabbed, oddly emphasized hand. The chirography of Walter Scott, Leigh Hunt, Moore, and Gray was easy to read, and ran smoothly. It was not expressive of any especial individuality, however. The writing of Dickens was minute, and the author's habit of writing with blue ink upon blue paper, with frequent erasures and interlineations, made his copy a burden to his publishers. Byron's handwriting was a mere scrawl. His additions in his proofs often exceeded in volume the original copy. To one of his poems which contained only four hundred lines in the original, one thousand lines were added in the proofs.

SHE WHO IS DEAR TO ME.

She who is dear to me
Has a wealth of grace,
Fair as a nymph is she
Decked in her lace;
Curls that are kin to light,
Lips of the rose;
Gown of a fairy white,
Blue silken bows.
She who is dear to me
Dances life through;
Mocking at sorrow, she
Throws back the rue.
Light as the thistledown,
Sweet as the morn,
Love in her eyes of brown
Waits to be born.
She who is dear to me
Sings through the day.
Throstle and lark is she
Hymning her lay.
What if her heart asleep
Rouses not yet?
My love so great and deep
May not forget.
One day her heart will wake,
Give love its birth,
Pour out its wealth and make
Heav'n of this earth.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

SHOOT AT HUMAN TARGETS

Frenchmen Bring Bloodless Dueling to an Exact Science.

Shooting at human targets merely for the sport derived from it and as a test of marksmanship, in other words, bloodless dueling or fencing with pistols, has been made possible through the invention by a Frenchman of a harmless wax projectile. This new diversion is really no more serious than fencing with swords, and has that spice of realism in it that tends to make any sport popular.

The new bullet is an ingenious device and required a great deal of experiment before being perfected. The situation was thus: A heavy projectile must necessarily have a wounding force, a light one loses its precision, and a soft bullet will be changed in shape and describe an irregular trajectory; therefore a harmless projectile, to be effective, must differ from all these. The Frenchman's product is a spherical ball of wax fat, with a small charge, and in tests 24 balls were lodged in succession in a rectangle four by five inches at 20 yards. At a six day tournament held in the Tuileries the efficiency of the wax bullet was demonstrated.

The combatants wear thick screens for masks, with heavy glass over the eyes, and wear thick clothing to prevent bruising from the impact of the balls. The distance is 25 paces and the weapons are revolvers. The director of the combat, keeping his gaze fixed upon a metronome which beats 80 to 100 times a minutes, makes the inquiry as in an actual duel, "Are you ready?" and when they reply "Yes," the director, timing his words exactly to the beats of the pendulum, cries, "Fire—one—two-three!"

At the command "Fire!" the adversaries raise their weapons and shoot. The two shots must be made before the command "Three!" As the participants in these trials were experts, they made a good average, hitting their man six or seven times out of eight shots. Although more than 1,600 balls were fired, there was not the slightest accident.

The wax bullets can be used in apartments as well as in the open air without the inconveniences of the lead ball of small caliber, which will probably lead to its introduction into the armies of the various nations for practice shooting.—Popular Magazine.

HOW A DUCK GETS BY THE WATER

The children of a Grand street kindergarten visited Central Park. They ate luncheon in the summer house. A bold little sparrow comes and picks up the crumbs of their luncheon. The delight of the children is increasing each moment. They do not see even sparrows in Grand street!

"Oh, Miss Archer, look by the squirrel!" And, sure enough, the rustling of paper bags has told the little animal that peanuts must be near.

The children have never seen a real squirrel before. A picture has had to suffice. But now they may all have the pleasure of giving him a peanut, although a little frightened, perhaps, for fear those sharp teeth may bite.

"Look, Miss Archer!" says Mary Kaufman, "Jennie Schmocker, she hides yet peanuts up her sleeve and lets the shells by the walk. We should the dust-pan and brush have for her brung so she should clean up all what dirt she makes."

As they come down the stone steps they get their first glimpse of the lake, and the children exclaim:

"It's a for sure pond, and, oh! Dora, it should be a fair, real duck is on it."

The "fair" ducks are not a bit bashful, and respond to the call of the children with joyful quacks as they wade out of the water through the tall grass to eat the crackers proffered by the children.

"Sammy Bassovitch, come back here! Do you wish to be drowned?"

"Oh, Miss Archer, please let me catch a duck!" pleads Sammy. "I want to see how he gets by the water, so if he walks in or flies in or swims in."

When the children see the swans they call them "rubber-necks," and the weeping willow tree, with its long, waving branches, becomes a Maypole for them, only it "has more strings."—Kindergarten Magazine.

PLENTY OF ROOM IN TEXAS

The news that Texas will sell another 1,000,000 acres of her public land is apt to raise the question whether the land supply of Texas is inexhaustible. But it is not. The state has already parted with most of its good farming land and the acres that are now going under the hammer are mostly semiarid grazing lands. But the experience of southwest Texas has recently proven that the discovery of artesian wells and other unexpected means of irrigation is capable of making the arid regions to blossom like the rose. —St. Louis Republic.

SEA FISH IN FRESH WATER

Experiment Tried in Germany Proves a Marked Success.

An interesting experiment that may have far-reaching results has just been brought to a successful termination in Germany. It has been proved beyond question that deep sea fish can be acclimated and will live and breed in fresh water.

A number of different kinds of fish were taken from the sea, including whiting, herring, sole and flounders, and placed in a pool of salt water. The percentage of salt was then gradually lessened by the addition of fresh water until finally no salt remained.

Practically no material difference took place in the fish, which were as lively and healthy after the treatment as when they were taken out of the sea.

So encouraging has been the result after a test extending over several months that deep sea fish are now being introduced into rivers and fresh water lakes in various parts of Germany. What changes may take place in the nature and habits of the fish remain as yet to be seen, as does also the question of their market value.

The complete success of this experiment will completely change the fishing industry and will prove an especial boon to communities far removed from the seaboard. An American who has lived for any length of time in the middle west, where he is equally remote from both the Atlantic and the Pacific, knows how greatly deep sea fish are missed as a part of one's diet.

HOUSE BUILT LIKE A SHIP

Retired Sea Captain Has One That Seems Homelike to Him.

One of the most originally constructed houses in the United States is owned and occupied by Captain M. P. Doullut, president of the Louisiana Navigation and Fisheries Company, at Egania and North Peters streets. Captain Doullut says that he built the house in which to end his days and to suit himself.

He likes to feel that he is aboard a vessel even when he is at home and the interior is so constructed as to suggest this at all times. The house overlooks the river and the captain's vessels land directly in front when they are in port. From the cupola the captain can stand and see the lights of Canal street on the right and those of Chalmette to the left.

The plan of this house was originated by Captain Doullut. Twice he tore up plans and was not satisfied until he had made them different from anything he had ever seen, and he has traveled considerably. The house was built by Captain Doullut and his crew of boatbuilders and one year was occupied in its construction. It cost about $8,000.

The house is fifty-four feet square, surrounded by an iron fence, with cement pavements. The rooms resemble the interior of a ship; there are portholes, companionways for stairs and the lower floor, in which is located the storeroom, bears a striking resemblance to the hull of an ocean-going vessel. The lower story is of brick, the upper of frame. The roof, of slate, is modeled after the Japanese style. The eaves and cornice are built directly from Japanese patterns.

The house is ceiled with pressed steel and finished as elaborately as the saloon of a ship. The cupola is constructed exactly like a pilot house and has windows all around. When a breeze is blowing the captain is sure to catch it here. The gallery is continuous and at any time the owner can swing his hammock so as to be in the shade. Electric lights are used for illuminating and everything is situated so that it is unnecessary to leave the house for anything, even the cistern being located on the gallery.

There is an entrance to the yard on Egania street, but from North Peters it is necessary to climb to the top of the levee, where one goes down a walk built like a gang plank. Captain Doullut is satisfied that he has a house to the like of which cannot be found anywhere in the state and he takes great pride in showing his friends over it.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

REST FOR THE MIND.

It Is Obtained by Sleeping With the Feet Up.

There are various ways of resting the mind. According to a certain physician the most effective position to sleep, for obtaining intellectual rest, is to keep the head low and the feet slightly elevated.

Failing all this, the body should, at any rate, be horizontal, so as to irrigate the brain well. The habit of sleeping with the head low and the feet high is also said to be a remedy for brain troubles and certain internal maladies. This wise son of Aesculapius advises sufferers to go in for his discovery gradually, which would seem but reasonable to such decorous persons as have endeavored to keep their feet down in the world.

SAILORS' ODYSSEY.

The old French fishing town of Fecamp was on Saturday the scene of the closing act in a stirring drama of the sea. The cod fishing boat Cristophe Colomb left Fecamp seven months ago and had never since been heard from. Quite three months ago the vessel was given up beyond the hope as lost with all on board, and the first keen pangs of the families supposed to be bereaved of their breadwinners had begun to be dulled, when on Friday the captain of the British ship Gazelle reported at Guernsey having passed the Christophe Colomb dismantled and in an altogether pitiable condition, both as to vessel and crew of thirty men, who had been reduced to living on the dried cod forming the cargo. The Gazelle had given them all the bread, meat and water she had on board, but the captain of the Christophe Colomb refused to be taken in tow, and yesterday reached Fecamp in safety, where every gaunt skeleton on board was received as one returned from the grave.—London Globe.

ORIGIN OF KLEPTOMANIA.

Kleptomania is occasionally induced by continued and close application to the study of a particular subject. A singular case was recently reported from Germany. A well-known professor was found to have transferred to his own private collection many of the valuable butterflies of which he had charge in his official capacity. The existence of mental derangement was clear from the facts that came out in the course of the investigation afterward made by the museum authorities. It was found that the professor had often sent his wife out daily to catch butterflies, so intense was his passion for these insects. On one occasion the professor, while hunting a butterfly, was nearly run over by an express train; at another time he fell into a river, and once both he and his wife fell into a pond.—Manchester Guardian.

Russell Sage's Temperance Talk.

Russell Sage was very much opposed to drinking. He would often rail with homely and humorous wisdom against drink. "Men drink," he said one day to a broker, "because they are too warm, because they are too cold. Is there any logic in that? When I see men drinking I think of a little boy at the seashore. This little boy, at play with his bucket and shovel in the sand, suddenly ran to the edge of an advancing wave and, scooping up a handful of salt water and foam, drank it guiltily, greedily. 'Oh, don't drink that,' said his nurse. 'It will make you thirsty.' 'What if it does?' said he. 'There's plenty more.'"

THE WOMAN IN THE ALCOVE

By ANNA KATHARINE GREEN

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V.

I had gone up stairs for my wraps—my uncle having insisted on my withdrawing from a scene where my very presence seemed in some degree to compromise me.

Soon prepared for my departure, I was crossing the hall to the small door communicating with the side staircase where my uncle had promised to wait me, when I felt myself seized by a desire to have another look below before leaving the place in which were centered all my deepest interests.

A wide landing, breaking up the main flight of stairs some few feet from the top, offered me an admirable point of view. With but little thought of possible consequences, and no thought at all of my poor, patient uncle, I slipped down to this landing, and, protected by the unusual height of its balustrade, allowed myself a parting glance at the scene with which my most poignant memories were henceforth to be connected.

Before me lay the large square of the central hall. Opening out from this was the corridor leading to the front door, and incidentally to the library. As my glance ran down this corridor, I beheld, approaching from the room just mentioned, the tall figure of the Englishman.

He halted as he reached the main hall and stood gazing eagerly at a group of men and women clustered near the fireplace—a group on which I no sooner cast my eye than my attention also became fixed.

The inspector had come from the room where I had left him with Mr. Durand and was showing to these people the extraordinary diamond, which he had just recovered under such remarkable if not suspicious circumstances. Young heads and old were meeting over it, and I was straining my ears to hear such comments as were audible above the general hubbub, when Mr. Grey made a quick move and I looked his way again in time to mark his air of concern and the uncertainty he showed whether to advance or retreat.

Unconscious of my watchful eye, and noting, no doubt, that most of the persons in the group on which his own eye was leveled stood with their backs toward him, he made no effort to disguise his profound interest in the stone. His eye followed its passage from hand to hand with a covetous eagerness of which he may not have been aware, and I was not at all surprised when, after a short interval of troubled indecision, he impulsively stepped forward and begged the privilege of handling the gem himself.

Our host, who stood not far from the inspector, said something to that gentleman which led to this request being complied with. The stone was passed over to Mr. Grey, and I saw, possibly because my heart was in my eyes, that the great man's hand trembled as it touched his palm. Indeed, his whole frame trembled, and I was looking eagerly for the result of his inspection when, on his turning to hold the jewel up to the light, something happened so abnormal and so strange that no one who was fortunate (or unfortunate) enough to be present in the house at that instant will ever forget it.

This something was a cry, coming from no one knew where, which, unearthly in its shrillness and the power it had on the imagination, reverberated through the house and died away in a wail so weird, so thrilling and so prolonged that it gripped not only my own nerveless and weakened heart, but those of the ten strong men congregated below me. The diamond dropped from Mr. Grey's hand, and neither he nor any one else moved to pick it up. Not till silence had come again—a silence almost as unendurable to the sensitive ear as the cry which had preceded it—did any one stir or think of the gem. Then one gentleman after another bent to look for it, but with no success, till one of the waiters, who possibly had followed it with his eye or caught sight of its sparkle on the edge of the rug, whither it had rolled, sprang and picked it up and handed it back to Mr. Grey.

Instinctively the Englishman's hand closed on it, but it was very evident to me, and I think to all, that his interest in it was gone. If he looked at it he did not see it, for he stood like one stunned all the time that agitated men and women were running hither and thither in unavailing efforts to locate the sound yet ringing in their ears. Not till these various searchers had all come together again, in terror of a mystery they could not solve, did he let his hand fall and himself awake to the scene about him.

The words he at once gave utterance to were as remarkable as all the rest.

"Gentlemen," said he, "you must pardon my agitation. This cry—you need not seek its source—is one to which I am only too well accustomed. I have been the happy father of six children. Five I have buried, and, before the death of each, this same cry has echoed in my ears. I have but one child left, a daughter—she is ill at the hotel. Do you wonder that I shrink from this note of warning, and show myself something less than a man under its influence? I am going home; but, first, one word about this stone." Here he lifted it and bestowed, or appeared to bestow on it, an anxious scrutiny, putting on his glasses and examining it carefully before passing it back to the inspector.

"I have heard," said he, with a change of tone which must have been noticeable to every one, "that this stone was a very superior one, and quite worthy of the fame it bore here in America. But, gentlemen, you have all been greatly deceived in it; no one more than he who was willing to commit murder for its possession. The stone, which you have just been good enough to allow me to inspect, is no diamond, but a carefully manufactured bit of paste not worth the rich and elaborate setting which has been given to it. I am sorry to be the one to say this, but I have made a study of precious stones, and I cannot let this bare-faced imitation pass through my hands without a protest. Mr. Ramsdell," this to our host, "I beg you will allow me to utter my excuses, and depart at once. My daughter is worse—this I know, as certainly as that I am standing her. The cry you have heard is the one superstition of our family. Pray God that I find her alive!"

After this, what could be said? Though no one who had heard him, not even my own romantic self, showed any belief in this interpretation of the remarkable sound that had just gone thrilling through the house, yet in face of his declared acceptance of it as a warning, and the fact that all efforts had failed to locate the sound, or even to determine its source, no other course seemed open but to let this distinguished man depart with the suddenness his superstitious fears demanded.

That this was in opposition to the inspector's wishes was evident enough. Naturally, he would have preferred Mr. Grey to remain, if only to make clear his surprising conclusions in regard to a diamond which had passed through the hands of some of the best judges in the country, without a doubt having been raised as to its genuineness.

With his departure the inspector's manner changed. He glanced at the stone in his hand, and slowly shook his head.

"I doubt if Mr. Grey's judgment can be depended on tonight," said he, and pocketed the gem carefully as if his belief in its real value had been but little disturbed by the assertions of this renowned foreigner.

I have no distinct remembrance of how I finally left the house, or of what passed between my uncle and myself on our way home. I was dumb with the shock, and neither my intelligence nor my feelings were any longer active. I recall but one impression, and that was the effect made on me by my old home on our arrival there, as of something new and strange; so much had happened, and such changes had taken place in myself since leaving it five hours before. But nothing else is vivid in my remembrance till that early hour of the dreary morning, when, on waking to the world with a cry, I beheld my uncle's anxious figure, bending over me from the footboard.

Instantly I found tongue, and question after question leaped from my lips. He did not answer them; he could not; but when I grew feverish and insistent, he drew the morning paper from behind his back, and laid it quietly down within my reach. I felt calmed in an instant, and when, after a few affectionate words, he left me to myself, I seized on the sheet and read what so many others were reading at that moment throughout the city.

I spare you the account so far as it coincides with what I had myself seen and heard the night before. A few particulars which had not reached my ears will interest you. The instrument of death found in the place designated by Mr. Durand was one of note to such as had any taste or knowledge of curios. It was a stiletto of the most delicate type, long, keen and slender. Not an American product, not even of this century's manufacture, but a relic of the days when deadly thrusts were given in the corners and by-ways of medieval streets.

This made the first mystery.

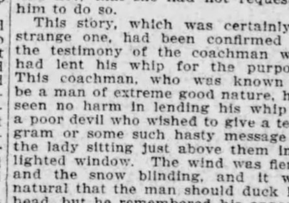
The second was the as yet unexplainable presence, on the alcove floor, of two broken coffee cups, which no waiter nor any other person, in fact, admitted having carried there. The tray, which had fallen from Peter Mooney's hand—the waiter who had been the first to give the alarm of murder—had held no cups, only ices. This was a fact, proved. But the handles of two cups had been found among the debris—cups which must have been full, from the size of the coffee stain left on the rug where they had fallen.

In reading this I remembered that Mr. Durand had mentioned stepping on some broken pieces of china in his escape from the fatal scene, and, struck with this confirmation of a theory which was slowly taking form in my own mind, I passed on to the next paragraph, with a sense of expectation.

The result was a surprise. Others may have been told, I was not, that Mrs. Fairbrother had received a communication from outside only a few minutes previous to her death. A Mr. Fullerton, who had preceded Mr. Durand in his visit to the alcove, owned to having opened the window for her at some call or signal from outside, and taken in a small piece of paper which he saw lifted up from below on the end of a whip handle. He could not see who held the whip, but at Mrs. Fairbrother's entreaty he unpinned the note and gave it to her. While she was puzzling over it, for it was apparently far from legible, he took another look out in time to mark a figure rush from below toward the carriage drive. He did not recognize the figure nor would he know it again. As to the nature of the communication itself he could say nothing, save that Mrs. Fairbrother did not seem to be affected favorably by it. She frowned and was looking very gloomy when he left the alcove. Asked if he had pulled the curtains together after closing the window, he said that he had not; that she had not requested him to do so.

This story, which was certainly a strange one, had been confirmed by the testimony of the coachman who had lent his whip for the purpose. This coachman, who was known to be a man of extreme good nature, had seen no harm in lending his whip to a poor devil who wished to give a telegram or some such hasty message to the lady sitting just above them in a lighted window. The wind was fierce and the snow blinding, and it was natural that the man should duck his head, but he remembered his appearance well enough to say that he was either very cold or very much done up and that he wore a greatcoat with the collar pulled up about his ears. When he came back with the whip he seemed more cheerful than when he asked for it, but had no "thank you" for the favor done him, or if he had, it was lost in his throat and the piercing gale.

The communication, which was regarded by the police as a matter of the highest importance, had been found in her hand by the coroner. It was a mere scrawl written in pencil on a small scrap of paper. The following facsimile of the scrawl was given to the public in the hope that some one would recognize the handwriting:



The first two lines overlapped and were confused, but the last one was clear enough. Expect trouble if— If what? Hundreds were asking the question and at this very moment. I should soon be asking it, too, but first, I must make an effort to understand the situation—a situation which up to now appeared to involve Mr. Durand, and Mr. Durand only, as the suspected party.

This was no more than I expected, yet it came with a shock under the broad glare of this wintry morning; so impossible did it seem in the light of every-day life that guilt could be associated in any one's mind with a man of such unblemished record and excellent standing. But the evidence adduced against him was of a kind to appeal to the common mind—we all know that evidence—nor could I say, after reading the full account, that I was myself unaffected by its seeming weight. I had met his look of love and tender gratitude and my confidence in him had been restored, but I saw, with all the clearness of a mind trained by continuous study, how difficult it was going to be to counteract the prejudice induced first, by his own inconsiderate acts, especially by that unfortunate attempt of his to secrete Mrs. Fairbrother's gloves in another woman's bag, and secondly, by his peculiar explanations—explanations which to many must seem forced and unnatural.

I saw and felt nerved to a superhuman task. I believed him innocent, and if others failed to prove him so, I would undertake to clear him myself—I, the little Rita, with no experience of law or courts or crime, but with simply an unbounded faith in the man suspected and in the keenness of my own insight—an insight which had already served me so well and would serve me yet better, once I had mastered the details which must be the prelude to all intelligent action.

The morning's report stopped with the explanations given by Mr. Durand of the appearances against him. Consequently no word appeared of the after events which had made such an impression at the time on all the persons present. Mr. Grey was mentioned, but simply as one of the guests, and to no one reading this early morning issue would any doubt come as to the genuineness of the diamond which, to all appearances, had been the leading motive in the commission of this great crime.

The effect on my own mind of this suppression was a curious one. I began to wonder if the whole event had not been a chimera of my disturbed brain—a nightmare which had visited me, and me alone, and not a fact to be reckoned with. But a moment's further thought served to clear my mind of all such doubts, and I perceived that the police had only exercised common prudence in withholding Mr. Grey's sensational opinion of the stone till it could be verified by experts.

The two columns of gossip devoted to the family differences which had led to the separation of Mr. and Mrs. Fairbrother, I shall compress into a few lines. They had been married three years before in the city of Baltimore. He was a rich man then, but not the multimillionaire he is today. Plain featured and without manner, he was no mate for the sparkling coquette, whose charm was of the kind which grows with exercise. Though no actual scandal was ever associated with her name, he grew tired of her caprices, and the conquests which she made no endeavor to hide either from him or from the world at large; and at some time during the previous year they had come to a friendly understanding which led to their living apart, each in grand style and with a certain deference to the proprieties which retained them their friends and an enviable place in society. He was not often invited when she was, and she never appeared in any assemblage where he was expected; but with this exception, little feeling was shown; matters progressed smoothly, and to their credit, let it be said, no one ever heard either of them speak otherwise than considerately of the other. He was at present out of town, having started some three weeks before for the southwest, but would probably return on receipt of the telegram which had been sent him.

The commends made on the murder were necessarily hurried. It was called a mystery, but it was evident enough that Mr. Durand's detention was looked on as the almost certain prelude to his arrest on the charge of murder.

I had had some discipline in life. Although a favorite of my wealthy uncle, I had given up very early the prospects he held out to me of a continued enjoyment of his bounty, and endured on duties which required self-denial and hard work. I did this because I enjoy having both my mind and heart occupied. To be necessary to someone, as a nurse is to a patient, seemed to me an enviable fate till I came under the influence of Anson Durand. Then the craving of all women for the common lot of their sex became my craving also; a craving, however, to which I failed at first to yield, for I felt that it was unshared, and thus a token of weakness. Fighting my battle, I succeeded in winning it, as I thought, just as the nurse's diploma was put in my hands. Then came the great surprise of my life. Anson Durand expressed his love for me and I awoke to the fact that all my preparation had been for home joys and a woman's true existence. One hour of ecstasy in the light of this new hope, then tragedy and something approaching chaos! Truly I had been through a schooling. But was it one to make me useful in the only way I could be useful now? I did not know; I did not care; I was determined on my course, fit or unfit, and, in the relief brought by this appeal to my energy, I rose and dressed and went about the duties of the day.

One of these was to determine whether Mr. Grey, on his return to his hotel, had found his daughter as ill as his fears had foreboded. A telephone message or two satisfied me on this point. Miss Grey was very ill, but not considered dangerously so; indeed, if anything, her condition was improved, and if nothing happened in the way of fresh complications, the prospects were that she would be out in a fortnight.

I was not surprised. It was more than I had expected. The cry of the banshee in an American house was past belief, even in an atmosphere surcharged with fear and all the horror surrounding a great crime; and in the secret reckoning I was making against a person I will not even name at this juncture, I added it as another suspicious circumstance.

VI.

To relate the full experiences of the next few days would be to encumber my narrative with unnecessary detail.

I did not see Mr. Durand again. My uncle, so amenable in most matters, proved inexorable on this point. Till Mr. Durand's good name should be restored by the coroner's verdict, or such evidence brought to light as should effectually place him beyond all suspicion, I was to hold no communication with him of any sort whatever. I remember the very words with which my uncle ended the one exhaustive conversation we had on the subject. They were these:

"You have fully expressed to Mr. Durand your entire confidence in his innocence. That must suffice him for the present. If he is the honest gentleman you think him, it will."

As uncle seldom asserted himself, and as he is very much in earnest when he does, I made no attempt to combat this resolution, especially as it met the approval of my better judgment. But though my power to convey sympathy fell thus under a yoke, my thoughts and feelings remained free, and these were all consecrated to the man struggling under an imputation, the disgrace and humiliation of which he was but poorly prepared, by his former easy life of social and business prosperity, to meet.

For Mr. Durand, in spite of the few facts which came up from time to time in confirmation of his story, continued to be almost universally regarded as a suspect.

This seemed to me very unjust. What if no other clue offered—no other clue, I mean, recognized as such by police or public! Was he not to have the benefit of whatever threw a doubt on his own culpability? For instance, that splash of blood on his shirt-front, which I had seen, and the shape of which I knew! Why did not the fact that it was a splash and not a spatter (and spatter it would have been had it spurted there, instead of falling from above, as he stated), count for more in the minds of those whose business it was to probe into the very heart of this crime? To me, it told such a tale of innocence that I wondered how a man like the inspector could pass over it. But later I understood. A single word enlightened me. The stain, it was true, was in the form of a splash and not a spurt, but a splash would have been the result of a drop

FLY ACROSS ATLANTIC

Numerous American Birds Make Trips to the British Isles.

The occurrence of American birds in this country raises the interesting question, How do they cross the intervening 2,000 miles of ocean? Can we suppose a bird is capable of sustained flight for a sufficiently long period to accomplish this? On the supposition that this yellow shank can fly at the rate of 150 miles an hour, it would accomplish the distance in fourteen hours. And then it must be remembered that this bird, being a wader, would be able to rest from time to time on the water. As regards the rate of flight attained by birds in their migratory journeys, some interesting computations are to be found in Ratke's "Heligoland as an Ornithological Observatory." His figures are 125 miles an hour for the hooded crow, 208 for the northern blue throat and 245 for the Virginia plover. At the last rate the Atlantic could be crossed in about 8¾ hours. Some six other American birds, including the red-crested snipe and the Eskimo curlew, are recorded from the Scilly Islands.

Other American birds, including the yellow-billed cuckoo, have been recorded in Ireland. And in connection with this crossing of the Atlantic by American birds it is interesting to note an apparent attempt to cross in the opposite direction. In a British association report for 1887 we read:

"At Rathlin O'Birne (West Donegal), immense flocks of birds—starlings, thrushes and fieldfares—passed west from December 18 to 23. The nearest land to the west of this rock island is America. This is not an isolated occurrence. The westerly flight of land birds at stations off the west coast of Ireland has been noticed on other occasions."

It would be interesting to know if any of these enterprising migrants ever reached the other side.—London Globe.

THE DANGER OF INCOGNITO

Ever since the "thirties" the pretty little Orleanaises have danced into the small hours of the morning without a clue to their partners' identity, for, with wig and mask completely covering the head, the masker's incognito may well defy detection. Indeed, even if a lady were able to recognize a masker through some peculiarity of his speech, she would be careful to keep her discovery to herself. Frequently, I am told, extremely droll incidents have resulted from a crafty expedient resorted to by married men to keep their wives in doubt regarding their whereabouts on the night of the ball. This ususlly consists of an agreement between two maskers to call out their respective wives. Not long ago two gentlemen who had formed a similar pact danced through the night without either of the ladies suspecting their identity, when the one masker—a doctor—pleased with the way the scheme was progressing, and seeing his wife glide past on the arm of his partner's husband, chose to add an additional convincing note to the deception by exclaiming, "Why, there goes the doctor's wife!"

"Yes," replied his pretty partner, examining his wife with a hypercritical eye, "isn't she an awful mess?"—Harper's Magazine.

Q.

Hundreds of people have cured themselves of impediments in speech. One of last year's mayors, as a young man, used to find it almost impossible to pronounce words beginning with a "q." Every day for months he used to walk across St. James' park practicing this sentence aloud, "A quantity of quicksilver quietly quartered in a quagmire," until he conquered the impediment. Today he is one of the most fluent speakers in England.—Tit-Bits.

SIZE OF THE HUMAN HEAD

The average adult head has a circumference of fully twenty-two inches. The average adult hat is fully 6¾ size. The sizes of men's hats are 6¾ and 6⅞ generally. Heads wearing hats of the sizes of 6⅞ and smaller or being less than twenty-one inches in circumference can never be powerful. Between nineteen and twenty inches in circumference heads are invariably weak and, according to one authority, "no lady should think of marrying a man with a head less than twenty inches in circumference." People with heads under nineteen inches are mentally deficient and with heads under eighteen inches "invariably idiotic."

Whisky Famous Kentucky Is Fast Becoming Dry

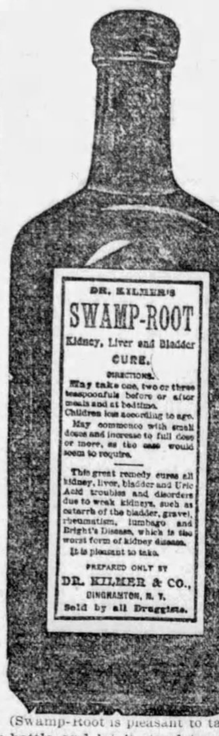
BOONE
CARROLL
GALLATIN
GRANT
PENDLETON
BRACKEN
MASON
LEWIS
GREENUP
OWEN
HARRISON
ROBERTSON
FLEMING
CARTER
BOYD
HENRY
FRANKLIN
SCOTT
BOURBON
BATH
ROWAN
SHELBY
FAYETTE
ELLIOTT
LAWRENCE
JESSAMINE
WOODFORD
CLARK
MENIFEE
MORGAN
JOHNSON
MARTIN
BULLITT
SPENCER
NICHOLAS
MONTGOMERY
PERRY
WOLFE
MAGOFFIN
FLOYD
PIKE
MEADE
HENDERSON
DAVIESS
BRECKINRIDGE
HARDIN
NELSON
MERCER
BOYLE
ESTILL
LEE
BREATHITT
UNION
WEBSTER
OHIO
GRAYSON
LARUE
MARION
LINCOLN
JACKSON
OWSLEY
KNOTT
CRITTENDEN
HOPKINS
MUHLENBERG
TAYLOR
CASEY
HART
CLAY
LESLIE
LETCHER
CALDWELL
BUTLER
EDMONSON
GREEN
ADAIR
PULASKI
LAUREL
KNOX
HARLAN
LIVINGSTON
TRIGG
WARREN
BARREN
METCALFE
RUSSELL
WAYNE
WHIT

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get bettter they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.



(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

Didn't Know I Had Kidney Trouble

"I was out of health and run down generally; had no appetite, was dizzy and suffered with headache most of the time. I did not knew that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble, but somehow felt they might be, and I began taking Swamp-Root. There is such a pleasant taste to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the spot and drives disease out of the system. It has cured me, making me stronger and better in every way, and I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers."

Gratefully yours,
MRS. A. L. WALKER, 331 East Linden St., Atlanta, Ga.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering and many fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull aches in the back, joints and muscles; make your head ache and back ache, cause indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, make you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

To overcome these troubles take Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that has yet been discovered.

How To Find Out

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly overcoming even the most distressing cases, that to Prove its wonderful merits you may have a simple bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy they needed. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle.

In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

falling from the reeking end of the stiletto, whether it dislodged itself early or late. And what was there to prove that this drop had not fallen at the instant the stiletto was being thrust into the lantern, instead of after the escape of the criminal, and the entrance of another man?

But the mystery of the broken coffee cups! For that no explanation seemed to be forthcoming.

And the still unsolved one of the written warning found in the murdered woman's hand — a warning which had been deciphered to read: "Be warned! He means to be at the ball! Expect trouble if—" Was that to be looked upon as directed against a man who, from the nature of his projected attempt, would take no one into his confidence?

Then the stiletto—a photographic reproduction of which was in all the papers—was that the kind of instrument which a plain New York gentleman would be likely to use in a crime of this nature? It was a marked and unique article, capable, as one would think, of being easily traced to its owner. Had it been claimed by Mr. Ramsdell, had it been recognized as one of the many works of art scattered about the highly-decorated alcove, its employment as a means of death would have gone only to prove the possibly unpremeditated nature of the crime, and so been valueless as the basis of an argument in favor of Mr. Durand's innocence. But Mr. Ramsdell had disclaimed from the first all knowledge of it, consequently one could but feel justified in asking whether a man of Mr. Durand's judgment would choose such an extraordinary weapon in meditating so startling a crime — a crime which from its nature and circumstance could not fail to attract the attention of the whole civilized world.

Another argument, advanced by himself and subscribed to by all his friends, was this: That a dealer in precious stones would be the last man to seek by any unlawful means to possess so conspicuous a jewel. For he, better than anyone else, would know the impossibility of disposing of a gem of this distinction in any market short of the Orient. To which the unanswerable reply was made that no one attributed to him any such folly; that if he had planned to possess himself of this great diamond, it was for the purpose of eliminating it from competition with the one he had procured for Mr. Smythe; an argument, certainly, which drove us back on the only plea we had at our command—his hitherto unblemished reputation and the confidence which was felt in him by those who knew him.

But the one circumstance which affected me most at the time, and which undoubtedly was the source of the greatest confusion to all minds, whether official or otherwise, was the unexpected confirmation by exjerts of Mr. Grey's opinion in regard to the diamond. His name was not used, indeed it had been kept out of the papers with the greatest unanimity, but the hint he had given the inspector at Mr. Ramsdell's ball had been acted upon and the proper tests having been made, the stone, for which so many believed a life to have been risked and another taken, was declared to be an imitation—fine and successful beyond an parallel, but still an imitation—of the great and renowned gem which had passed through Tiffany's hands a twelve-month before; a decision which fell like a thunderbolt on all such as had seen the diamond blazing in unapproachable brilliancy on the breast of the unhappy Mrs. Fairbrother only an hour or two before her death.

On me the effect was such that for days I lived in a dream—a condition that, nevertheless, did not prevent me from starting a certain little inquiry of my own, of which more hereafter.

Here let me say that I did not share the general confusion on this topic. I had my own theory, both as to the cause of this substitution and the moment when it was made. But the time had not yet come for me to advance it. I could only stand back and listen to the suppositions aired by the press, suppositions which fomented so much private discussion that ere long the one question most frequently heard in this connection was not who struck the blow which killed Mrs. Fairbrother (this was a question which some seemed to think settled), but whose juggling hand had palmed off the paste for the diamond, and how and when and where had the jugglery taken place?

Opinions on this point were, as I have said, many and various, some fixed upon the moment of exchange as that very critical and hardly appreciable one elapsing between the murder and Mr. Durand's appearance upon the scene. This theory, I need not say, was advanced by such as believed that while he was not guilty of Mrs. Fairbrother's murder, he had been guilty of taking advantage of the same to rob the body of what, in the terror and excitement of the moment he evidently took to be her great gem. To others, among whom were many eye-witnesses of the event, it appeared to be a conceded fact that this substitution had been made prior to the ball and with Mrs. Fairbrother's full cognizance. The effectual way in which she had wielded her fan between the glittering ornament on her breast and the inquisitive glances constantly leveled upon it might at the time have been due to coquetry, but to them it looked much more like an expression of fear lest the deception in which she was indulging should be discovered. No one fixed the time where I did; but then, no one but myself had watched the scene with the eyes of love; besides, and this must be remembered, most people, among whom I ventured to count the police officials, were mainly interested in proving Mr. Durand guilty, while I, with contrary mind, was bent on establishing such facts as confirmed the explanations he had been pleased to give us, explanations which necessitated a conviction, on Mrs. Fairbrother's part, of the great value of the jewel she wore, and the consequent advisability of ridding herself of it temporarily, if, as so many believed, the full letter of the warning should read: "Be warned, he means to be at the ball. Expect trouble if you are found wearing the great diamond."

True, she may herself have been deceived concerning it. Unconsciously to herself, she may have been the victim of a daring fraud on the part of some hanger-on who had access to her jewels, but, as no such evidence had yet come to life, as she had no recognized, or, so far as could be learned, secret lover or dishonest dependent; and, moreover, as no gem of such unusual value was known to have been offered within the year, here or abroad, in public or private market, I could not bring myself to credit this assumption; possibly because I was so ignorant as to credit another, and a different one—one which you have already seen growing in my mind, and which, presumptuous as it was, kept my courage from failing through all those dreadful days of enforced waiting and suspense. For I was determined not to intrude my suggestions, valuable as I considered them, till all hope was gone of his being righted by the judgment of those who would not lightly endure the interference of such an insignificant mote in the great scheme of justice as myself.

The inquest, which might be trusted to bring out all these doubtful points, had been delayed in anticipation of Mr. Fairbrother's return. His testimony could not but prove valuable, if not in fixing the criminal, at least in settling the moot point as to whether the stone, which the estranged wife had carried away with her on leaving the house, had been the genuine one returned to him from Tiffany's or the well known imitation now in the hands of the police. He had been located somewhere in the mountains of lower Colorado, but, strange to say, it had been found impossible to enter into direct communication with him; nor was it known whether he was aware as yet of his wife's tragic death. So affairs went slowly in New York and the case seemed to come to a standstill, when public opinion was suddenly reawakened and a more definite turn given to the whole matter by a dispatch from Santa Fe to the Associated Press. This dispatch was to the effect that Abner Fairbrother had passed through that city some three days before on his way to his new mining camp, the Placide; that he then showed symptoms of pneumonia, and from advices since received might be regarded as a very sick man.

Ill—well, that explained matters. His silence, which many had taken for indifference, was that of a man physically disabled and unfit for exertion of any kind. Ill—a tragic circumstance which roused endless conjecture. Was he aware, or was he not aware, of his wife's death? Had he been taken ill before or after he left Colorado for New Mexico? Was he suffering mainly from shock, or, as would appear from his complaint, from a too rapid change of climate?

The whole country seethed with excitement, and my poor little unthought-of, insignificant self burned with impatience, which only those who have been subjected to a like suspense can properly estimate. Would the proceedings which were awaited with so much anxiety be further delayed? Would Mr. Durand remain indefinitely in durance and under such a cloud of disgrace as would kill some men and might kill him? Should I be called upon to endure still longer the suffering which this entailed upon me, when I thought I knew—

But fortune was less obdurate than I feared. Next morning a telegraphic statement from Santa Fe settled one of the points of this great dispute, a statement which you will find detailed at more length in the following communication, which appeared a few days later in one of our most enterprising journals.

It was from a resident correspondent in New Mexico, and was written, as the editor was careful to say, for his own eyes and not for the public. He had ventured, however, to give it in full, knowing the great interest which this whole subject had for his readers.

(To Be Continued.)

The Sunday School.

HOW MAN COMES TO HIS OWN.

The International Sunday School Lesson for January 13 is, "Man Made in the Image of God." Gen. 1:26, 2:3. The Golden Text is, "God Created Man In His Own Image, in the Image of God Created He Him." Gen. 1:27.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The whole world is being swept by a wave of man-exaltation. In some places this takes the form of revolution, in others of socialism, in others of an accentuated democracy. Orient and Occident alike are feeling this tremendous movement for the rights of the common man. It is undoubtedly the one chief characteristic of the day in which we live. Beneath the varied and local manifestations of this principle, the thoughtful person sees a truth as old as Eden.

For what means these world-encircling agitations for the uplifting of the individual except the ancient enunciation which we find here in the first chapter of Genesis, that man was made to be a master and not a slave; that man was created in the image of God, to be the lord of all created things, and to walk upright forever in conscious sovereignty? Whatever demeans man, be it his own sin or his neighbor's selfishness, thwarts the divine program.

No Worm of the Dust Is Man.

There is a sense in which, to state the converse of the famous old catechism question, the chief end of God is man. The Infinite Creator displayed His power, for inscrutable reasons by the creation of the universe; then He made man the crown and climax of His work. Man alone He made in His own likeness. Man alone He made by the direct breathing of His own life. Man alone He made to walk upright and able to hold fellowship with Himself. So we may boldly affirm that the Infinite has as His chief pleasure and interest the man whom He created.

A reign of doubt for many years led men to say otherwise. Scientists delighted to assert that man is only an infinitesimal and inconsiderable molecule in a boundless scheme of whirling worlds. They scoffed at the theory of this earth's being the center of the universe, with man as the reason for the earth's existence. Recently there has come out of this babel a startling voice, which has for the moment at least, arrested science in its madcap race after improved theories. A scientist whose position is second to none, and whose word commands a hearing by anybody who makes the slightest pretension to learning, has challenged this new theory of the universe. So far as proved facts go, he asserts, we have not advanced beyond the Genesis conception of a universe which ministers to this earth, and of which this earth is the center. When all guesses and conjectures are laid aside, we only know that this earth is the center of the solar system, and that man is the reason for the earth's character, contents and inhabitants.

All this, like the creation story in the opening of the five books of Moses, goes to show that man was made to reign. He was intended to have dominion over all creatures, including himself. Every time a mortal yields to fear or discouragement he is thwarting the divine plan. All abjectness and servility, all crushing of his noblest impulses, all atrophing of his regnant spirit, is man's offense against his own destiny and his Creator.

A Man Is More Than a Monkey.

Even biology, which delights to trace the evolution of life through successive stages, confesses that there is an unbridgeable chasm between man and all other animals. Decades of unceasing effort have failed to discover a link that will connect man with the lower order of creation. It must be accepted as true that man was not made in the image of a jelly-fish or of a protoplasm or of a monkey; man was made in the image of God. The very ability of man to probe into the deep secrets of knowledge is itself an evidence of his supernatural nature.

Here is the great and unshakable truth about man, alike his scepter of sovereignty and his magna charta of liberty: "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion." Of His other handiwork He Creator had said, "Let there a firmament," "Let the waters be gathered together," "Let the earth bring forth," "Let there be light," "Let the waters swarm." The divine fiat has been sufficient. But when it came to man, there was a summoning of the counsels of eternity, and a direct action by the Creator, "Let us make." Man was not merely willed into existence; he was made. The very manner of his creation put him on a higher plane than all else in the universe. Better things were planned for, and are expected from human beings than from all the universe besides.

All this dignity and power were perilous. With these went the possibility of blasting God's beautiful handiwork, and of blighting other lives. The very fact that one man may, say, wreck a bank and bring disaster, poverty and shame upon thousands only shows the possibilities in every direction of this wonderful, godlike will with which man is endowed.

The First Anti-Race Suicide Teaching.

If people read the old Bible more they would not be so quickly excited over such fads as "Anti-race suicide" or "the simple life." They would know these to be primal and elemental duties, as old as Adam, and not twentieth century discoveries. Man was created as a family. The first command was to him, forever binding, and written in his nature as well as on his conscience, was "Be fruitful and multiply." We have not yet improved on the divine program for the race—life in family, with children in abundance. The person who misses this comes short of the highest human destiny and possibility. He has failed of life's greatest prizes. There is reason for the old Hebrew idea that not to have children was a shame. In Japan this same principle is so rigidly observed that every man does have children, even if he must adopt them. No family line is ever permitted to die out in Japan.

The Edenic idea of the home is still the idea needed in these times; so also is this primitive, scriptural conception of woman's place. The new woman cannot improve on God's idea of a womanly career, which is to be a helpmeet for man. This does not mean subordination, but interdependence. As the old chronicles say, woman was not made from man's feet, to be his slave, nor from his head, to rule over him; but from his side, near his heart, to be his comrade and co-helper. There is a simple dignity about the Genesis narration of the purpose and relationship of man and woman that rebukes the common frivolity and sentimentality with which this subject is commonly regarded.

Trust to Nature.

A great many Americans, both men and women, are thin, pale and puny, with poor circulation, because they have ill-treated their stomachs by hasty eating or too much eating, by consuming alcoholic beverages, or by too close confinement to home, office or factory, and in consequence the stomach must be treated in a natural way before they can rectify their earlier mistakes. The muscles in many such people, in fact in every weary, thin and thin-blooded person, do their work with great difficulty. As a result fatigue comes early, is extreme and lasts long. The demand for nutritive aid is ahead of the supply. To insure perfect health every tissue, bone, nerve and muscle should take from the blood certain materials and return to it certain others. It is necessary to prepare the stomach for the work of taking up from the food what is necessary to make good, rich, red blood. We must go to Nature for the remedy. There were certain roots known to the Indians of this country before the advent of the whites which later came to the knowledge of the settlers and which are now growing rapidly in professional favor for the cure of obstinate stomach and liver troubles. These are found to be safe and yet certain in their cleansing and invigorating effect upon the stomach, liver and blood. These are: Golden Seal root, Queen's root, Stone root, Bloodroot, Mandrake root. Then there is Black Cherrybark. The medicinal principles residing in these native roots when extracted with glycerine as a solvent make the most reliable and efficient stomach tonic and liver invigorator, when combined in just the right proportions, as in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Where there is bankrupt vitality—such as nervous exhaustion, bad nutrition—and thin blood, the body acquires vigor and the nerves, blood and all the tissues feel the favorable effect of this sovereign remedy.

Although some physicians have been aware of the high medicinal value of the above mentioned plants, yet few have used pure glycerine as a solvent and usually the doctors' prescriptions called for the ingredients in varying amounts, *with alcohol*.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is a scientific preparation compounded of the glyceric extracts of the above mentioned vegetable ingredients and contains no alcohol or harmful habit-forming drugs

THE HARDEST WORKER

Beggars' Hours Are Long and Pay Is Poor.

If you want to find the greatest number of fools to the hundred, all that you've got to do is to tuck up your trousers and take a walk over onto West Madison street, somewhere between Canal and Halsted streets. You will find a certain lodging house somewhere in that district that is the especial haunt of the beggars of Chicago. These beggars are the fools of whom I'm speaking. They imagine that they are "wise"—that is most of them do—and they get credit for being so from a certain part of the public that imagines they get a good living without doing any work. But they are fools just the same. They work as hard as, if not harder than, the average honest workmen, and they get nothing out of it at all that is worth having.

They are beggars who have native ability to fill almost any kind of position; beggars who might be salesmen, mechanics, clerks—there are plenty of them who might be actors, and some who might be detectives. In any of these lines they would make much more money, have much more leisure, and get more out of life generally than they do at present. But they're fools, that's why they beg. If they were not they would go to work. They've got into the begging habit, and they think it's easy graft, and they don't stop to find out how badly they are fooling themselves.

I know all this because I was a "twister" once myself, and went through the mill from A to Z. I'm working now, working hard, shoving a truck in an Illinois Central freight house, and whenever I stop to think that once upon a time I spent two whole years trying to get a living for nothing, I want to go back on the building and kick myself till I'm sore. I make $12 a week now. Sometimes at the old graft I made as much as $15 a day. But I never averaged over $12 a week for a month at a time, and even when I did pull down this amount I usually found myself without a cent in my pockets at the end of the week. I lived, just as all beggars live, from hand to mouth—never two meals and a bed to the good—and always taking the chance of sleeping in some alley and going without eating. And I worked harder, worried more, and was in poorer condition generally than I am at present.

Here are a few of the things that a beggar must do in "getting his living for nothing."

He must work eight hours a day.

Must walk on an average fifteen miles.

Must talk enough to make the ordinary man tired.

Must make himself an object of pity through some physical contortion or in some other way that puts a severe strain upon him.

Must keep his senses of perception at the highest tension.

Must watch for the police.

Take the first of these things, the eight-hour day. That's as long as most workmen work, and most beggars are on the street that long. Unless he is a "flopper"—sits on the walk—he is on his feet every minute of that time. Most of the time he is walking, and walking at different gaits and paces, because he must keep step with the man he is begging from. This is one of the hardest things in the world to do. One moment it is a man who walks with slow, deliberate steps; the next, one who walks quickly and nervously.

And then the scenery. Why, if the beggar would put half the energy and cleverness that he puts into his speech in some honest form of endeavor, he would earn money enough to make his receipts from beggary look like a pittance. The successful beggar must be something of an actor. I know at least three old members of the profession whose "spiel" when they think they have got some one who will loosen up for a substantial amount, would do credit to any second class actor. The woebegone look, the piteous appeal in the tones of the voice, and the shambling gait, all are the result of effort on the part of the beggar. Actors get credit for assuming a part for two hours a day unnerves them. But the beggar assumes his part for a whole day, and imagines that he is not working!—Chicago Tribune.

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HE HAS TO KNOW.

He really seems to know it all,
It's certainly astounding,
On any subject, great or small,
His knowledge is abounding.
Somehow he seems to have a line
On all things in creation.
He is indeed a perfect mine
Of varied information.

For almost any old effect
He'll give the cause and reason—
The hardest that I can select
At any time or season.
If I'm in doubt of anything
I only need to pump him.
No problems that a man could bring
Could for a moment stump him.

Instruction is a pleasing task—
Each chance for it he'll treasure.
He always likes to have me ask
And answers me with pleasure.
He volunteers advice also—
I'm sore about it, rather,
But he's no callow youth, you know;
He is, in fact, my father.
—Chicago News.

YE CARTER WARDROBE

Has Nothing to Do With the Famous Old Order.

Garter wardrobes are among the latest necessities of the really smart woman. These dainty cabinets are made of inlaid mahogany or fumed oak, and are fitted with tiny hooks or shelves on which are arranged the garters for the day.

Each hour of the day may be said to have its particular kind of garters. In the early morning, when the costume is a white muslin negligee trimmed with blue ribbons, and a boudoir cap scented with violets is worn, the garters must be of soft blue satin.

If an early morning walk is to be taken the walker will wear a neat blue serge golfing costume, with a crimson chapeau and a pair of red silk elastic garters.

An afternoon drive means elaborations to match the costume, while the aesthetic charmer will match fluffy evening wear with bewitching lace and chiffon creations.

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WHEN GRIEF COMES HOME

BY ELIZABETH AYRES.

Even in the first anguish of her sudden bereavement she wondered at the flimsy structure of the castle of philosophy she had erected with so much painstaking care. When put to the test it had crumbled as easily as a heap of sand is scattered when beleaguered by the wind. There was nothing left of her arguments with which she thought she had schooled herself so wisely and so well. She had been convinced that she had created a Paradise into which sorrow could not enter, and now she was learning how thin are the walls which divide those who sing and dance for joy from those who weep.

In the past she had known the heights of happiness and the deeps of sorrow. Her elastic power of claiming to the full the joy of the moment, of mounting with it and finding it glorious in its fulfillment, had enabled her to vanquish grief, and then, when gradually, as aided by time, things righted themselves, she smiled at the folly of her suffering in moments of trials which proved themselves but fleeting.

"All things pass. Nothing lasts," she told herself, as she told others, certain of her strength to live this philosophy, and making all that she could out of every chance of happiness. And because she believed in the evanescence of everything, and because she loved happiness, she remembered her joys and forgot her sorrows.

She stood twisting in her fingers the bit of paper on which were written the few words that had left her bewildered and stranded.

"Arthur died this morning at eleven o'clock," they said.

She had read the sentence over and over, unable for the moment to see beyond the limit of her heart, and this was so utterly bereft. She had not meant to care so much. She had not meant to put herself in a place where she would be dependent upon another for her joy of living.

"It is folly to care too much for anything or anyone," she had said. "It is the only way to be happy—not to care too much."

Her words came back to her now when she realized how she had belied her assertion. She had cared too much, and in consequence she was suffering.

Her marriage to the man who was dead would have taken place in a few weeks. She had never let him be entirely sure of her, and had concealed her great love for him under a cloak of assumed indifference, which she drew around her after she had once given him her promise.

"If I did not care, I should not have promised to marry you," she told him, when doubts assailed and he pleaded for assurances which should calm his fears.

She regretted that she had not let him understand all that he was to her, but she had not, because she would not acknowledge her dependency upon him, even to herself.

He had left her, seemingly strong in health and vitality, filled with hopes and plans for their future, and, in a boyish way, counting the days which must intervene before their marriage should bring them together so long as they both should live.

"So long as we both shall live, sweetheart," he had murmured, his voice tremulous with the great love he had for her. "Does it make you as happy to think of as it does me, I wonder?"

Though her heart had leaped in response to the lovelight in his eyes, she had answered him with a jest.

"Tomorrow's tangle to the winds resign," she counseled with mocking gravity.

Her reply seemed trivial and flippant now that he had gone where words can bring neither hurt nor pleasure. She had been acting a part, but she wished she had not considered it necessary to always make life a comedy. It had pained him sometimes, because he could not understand she was only endeavoring to live her assiduously cultivated philosophy in order to make herself impervious to anything except happiness.

"You cannot always stand alone," he warned her.

"Oh, but I can," she returned, gaily.

Perhaps she could, but under the blow she had received her feet were stumbling and she was holding out beseeching hands to one who had gone beyond their reach.

She was alone in a room of a hotel in the city where she had gone to buy her wedding clothes. Being alone had never disturbed her before. She had always found herself good company, but now her solitude pressed upon her and she longed for some one's companionship and company. There seemed to be so profound a silence around her. For a few moments it was interrupted by the distant throbbing of some plaintive melody, brought from stringed instruments. When it ceased the silence returned, emphasized by the vanished music.

More than she knew she had built upon the constant companionship that was to have been her's in the future. The face of the whole world was changed by the crumpled bit of paper she clenched in her hand. She could not loo kahead as she had taught herself to do when sorrow should come her way.

"Throw your mind beyond the present. Ignore today, for it is so soon tomorrow when the things of yesterday no longer exist."

She had fancied herself drilled to a strength which should enable her to put this thought in practice in time of need, but the poignancy of today's grief dulled her to the possible calm of the morrow.

"Poor Arthur," she thought, remembering how she had troubled him by her seeming lack of sympathy with those who were in sorrow.

"They are wasting time," she had declared, impatiently. "Why can't they understand how soon they will recover? No one mourns forever. Everything is forgotten."

Again she was a traitor to her philosophy by turning back the pages of her book of life. She reviewed the sorrows she had known in the past and saw them dwindle to nothing in the shadow of the present. It was being brought home to her that the newest grief is always the greatest, and she was bereft of her armor to withstand its assault.

"It will pass, it will pass!" she repeated, insistently, struggling to summon the calmness with which she had thought herself equipped.

She went to the window and looked out into the street. It was night. An electric sign, momentarily vanishing and reappearing, attracted her attention.

"Life is like that sign," she reflected, "alternating light and dark until the end. When we are in the dark why can't we know how soon it will be light? We forget the dark when it is light, why can't we remember the light when it is dark?"

She stood there thinking—thinking—trying to straighten out the tangle, trying to convince herself that her grief was unreal, and that she would quickly be able to banish its image. Half unconsciously she watched the passing show in the street. It was the theatre-going hour and the thoroughfares were thronged with people. The brilliant light from the myriads of electric lamps counterfeited the day, picking out the color in the women's garments and bringing sparkle and glitter from their jewels.

"Poor Arthur," she sighed. "Poor Arthur, to be excluded from the life and glow of the world when he so loved to live!"

None of us dare pity the dead. Every creed and philosophy has for the keynote of its teachings the assurance that all which is best and highest is in the unseen world human fancy pictures somewhere beyond the blue. So when we mourn for those who have gone, it must be for ourselves we grieve and not for those who have reached their glorious finality.

The woman at the window thought of this and raised her eyes to gaze at the star-powdered heavens roofing the world. The fancy came into her mind that the stars were set in the floor of Heaven into whose brightness and peace the man she loved had entered.

"It is not you, Arthur, who needs the pity; it is I," she whispered. "I am so sorry for myself—so very, very sorry."

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This is our 26th Anniversary in the Seed Business and we are giving away 50,000 Boxes of this great collection of new crop seeds, over 100 packets, all different varieties, many novelties.

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Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

I have a sow with a lump as large as a man's hand on her lower jaw. It has grown for six months. She eats heartily and appears all right, but the lump continues to get larger. Would be pleased to have some Farmstead reader diagnose the case and tell what to do under the circumstances.—H., Hastings, Mich.

Is there a reader of the Farmstead who can tell me all about the Babcock test as applied to dairying?—R., Erie, Tenn.

Destroying Moles.

H. N. C.: Mole traps can be bought of almost any large seed and garden supply house. Would give addresses if the editor would permit. The process of poisoning moles will depend on what you call a mole. Those who write that moles may be killed with pieces of apple, soaked corn, etc., are evidently after the field mouse. The genuine mole eats little or no vegetable food and would take no notice of such bait. Traps are for the real mole. My experience with both moles and mice is that they are transient and will eventually disappear of their own accord, which is better than traps, etc.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

H. N. C.: Poison moles. Take a small tin can, put in it 100 grains of sweet corn, five cents' worth of strychnine, cover with boiling water and boil and stir ten minutes. Dry the corn and put into a large-mouthed bottle, marked "Poison:" drop two or three grains in the runways of the pests, by forcing a stick down the opening, and then cover up. This is effective, I know, from long experience.—D., White Heath, Ill.

H. N. C.: Take a few grains of corn and soak for a short time; then take the point of a penknife and raise the kernels; take a little poison on the point of the blade and put under and smooth down; then go to the garden, or where moles run, and with a stick make a hole; drop one grain into a hole, one grain in a place. That will do the work. I have tried it.—H., North Madison, Ind.

Tanning Small Hides.

I have had good luck tanning ground-hog skins after an old New York plan. Put your raw skins in a pan or dish holding enough hardwood ashes to cover all hair, and moisten with water and leave three days. The process will take the hair off; then put the hide into soft water, such as it made of wood lye and grease, and leave for three days. Then wash and pull and stretch till dry, and if it is a good, prime hide it will be yellow and tough rawhide. If anyone has a good recipe for tanning with the hair on I would like to have it.—M., Cameron, New York.

Alfalfa.

K., Montgomery, Mich.:—If your land has a solid clay subsoil and is retentive of water do not sow alfalfa at all. It won't grow on such ground, at least not in the north. It is a southern plant growing beside the orange and lemon naturally, and its value diminishes with every added degree of northern latitude. Its botannical name, medicago, sometimes written medick, was given it by the ancient Greeks because they got it from Media (Persia), where it has the redhot sunshine and dry soil it likes so well. Ten years ago Kansas had 15,000 acres of it; today there are 614,000. A Kansas widow tells how to grow it out of the corn and she had to sell no stock of large cattle at a rate that almost broke her, but now with alfalfa to the fore no Kansas dry spell can worry her for an instant and she is making money. And this is the way it pans out in Texas according to a reliable writer: In May just as you ought to be hoeing cotton you have to cut the first crop of alfalfa. It worries you of course, but you have it to do. In June you want to go fishing, but there's another crop of alfalfa to get in and you don't go. It's hot in July and you want to get in the shade, but you've got to cut alfalfa. You are getting tired of the name by this time. In August you want to go to camp meetings, swap yarns and have a good easy time imagining you have got religion, but you can't—there's that dog-goned alfalfa again. In September it has been your custom to visit your wife's folks but do you do it? Not much! Confound that alfalfa! In October brings the county fair but you've got to cut alfalfa. And in November in desperation you turn the cattle in and they graze on it all winter." All this is true—or otherwise, but here is Pliny, a Roman author who lived in Italy 2,000 years ago, who says: "It is cut when it is just beginning to flower and this is repeated as often as it throws out new blossoms, which mostly happens six times in the year and four at the very least. . . It should not be given to cattle to satiety, otherwise it may be necessary to let them eat it is bed, when used while green. When dry it is tough and woody and falls at last into a thin and useless dust." Yes, and it is gently hinted that rain on cut alfalfa is worse than rain on red clover (both are of the same family, you know), that once dry the leaves fall off at a touch and your hay may easily be a lot of hard, dry sticks. Do not be taken in by the yarns of the Southwesters; they have an alfalfa climate and a poorer outfit of grasses than we have. The Californian who used to sow barley to be cut green as a substitute for hay of course thinks alfalfa is immense. A neighbor here put a bushel of the seed into the grass seed sower on his drill and sowed it along with the oats he was drilling. There was a good stand for that summer but it was all dead the next spring, except a little on a steep slope, showing how much better it likes dry ground than wet.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

To Pickle Beef.

Here is a good method for putting down beef, from 10 to 100 pounds: 5 pounds salt, 5 pounds sugar, 2 ounces saltpeter, 1 ounce ground pepper; mix together and then rub the beef with the mixture, one piece at a time, and then pack it.—J., Merritt, O.

O., Perry, Mo.: For 100 lbs. of meat allow 5 lbs. salt, ¼ ounce of saltpeter and 1 pound brown sugar. Dissolve all in enough water to cover the meat and in two weeks take the meat out and drain. Throw away old brine and make some fresh brine the same way and cover meat with it. Cut meat in convenient pieces and pack in barrel or jar. A recipe that has been often tried and proven fine.—W., Cairo, W. Va.

Cabbage Bugs and Worms.

P., Pennington, Va., asks a way to kill cabbage bugs and worms. When the white millers, which lay the eggs for cabbage worms, make their appearance, take a teaspoonful of ground saltpeter dissolved in a bucket of water and sprinkle the cabbage with it; follow it up every day while the millers are around. Saltpeter is also good to prevent the ravages of squash and cucumber bugs. It is not harmful, besides it is said to be a fertilizer.—R., Kimmundy, Ill.

A 6x8-foot Garden.

When a year ago last October I looked on the small yard, which was simply an ash and rubbish heap, at the back of the house, I said: "I will make a flower garden," speaking with the assurance of utter inexperience as to garden making outside of a few invalid potted plants. I began, and having begun kept at it notwithstanding the unthought-of difficulties and labor.

As it was to be a garden in miniature it was planned with exactness and with an eye to the harmony of the various blooms I elected to have. I had often read of, and seen grass paths. I longed for one; so 11 inches were marked off the full length of the 6-foot plot, leaving a bed 18 inches wide on one side. The larger space on the other side was subdivided, for ease in handling, by a curved path of oyster shells 10 inches wide. The making of this grassy way was toil indeed, but not regretted. The grass I dug from nearby lots in the fall and I chose that which grew near trees, in small patches rather than the larger sods I had not strength to handle. Many of the pieces were only a few inches square. The fairy path was finished by the first week in November, also a narrow grass border for the plats. All this must be constantly clipped and kept within bounds.—Mabel Daumont, in December Garden Magazine.

When Eggs Pay Best.

More eggs are produced in spring and summer than in fall and winter because natural conditions favor egg production those seasons. That is the reason why eggs are high in price in fall and winter. Therefore, the poultryman who desires to make the most money from egg production tries to hatch his pullets early so that they will mature in the early fall and molt earlier the next year so that they can be made to begin to lay in November.

Well-bred and well-developed pullets, and hens that have completed the molt and grown their new coat of feathers by Oct. 1, should be laying in November or by Dec. 1 at the latest, and if properly cared for will lay all winter. A good layer will produce five or six dozen eggs at the lowest estimate during the months of November, December, January and the cost of producing these eggs should not be more than one-third of the price they can be sold for in the market. These layers should now be in the pens which they will occupy during the winter and should be fed plenty of good egg-producing food, allowed plenty of fresh air to breathe, provided reasonable room and made to exercise. This is the whole secret of any man's ability to make his hens lay when eggs pay best.

Water and Salt for Cows.

Eight gallons of water a day is the average quantity required for a cow, and the milk given is about 87 per cent water. In some pastures there is no water, the cows being supplied night and morning, which forces each cow to drink four gallons at a time in order to be supplied. As the cow does not know that she must drink four gallons, she may use less, and she will reduce her milk supply accordingly.

Extensive tests and investigations have been made by the experiment stations to determine the advisability of adding salt to the ration of dairy cows. As a result of these trials, it is recommended that dairy cows be given at least one ounce of salt per day. Exceptionally heavy milkers will require more than this. The uniform results obtained with all cows employed in these trials indicate that salt in addition to that obtained in their food is absolutely essential to the continued health of a dairy cow, while producing milk. It is evident, moreover, that the amount of salt which must be supplied directly will greatly vary in different localities. It being more at high elevations and at places remote from the sea.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Variations in Plant Food.

Clover and wheat are entirely unlike, for which reason it is contended that they do not conflict in the effort to obtain food. Both crops must be supplied with plant foods, however, and should the clover be allowed to produce seed it will also draw largely upon the soil for phosphoric acid. It derives but little nitrogen directly from the stores in the soil, while the wheat

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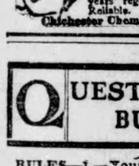

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RULES—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics — no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.

Editor Question Bureau: A friend gave me at Christmas a book entiled "Autocrat of the Breakfast. Every Man His Own Boswell." I have commenced to read this work, and I must confess that I fail to appreciate it as I wish I could. Will you please give in the Bureau some observations or criticisms of the book calculated to assist one to more fully appreciate it, and give a better understanding of the intentions of the author? And please mention some of the literary or other benefits which one ought to receive from a careful and intelligent perusal of the book. Explain the meaning of Boswell as used in this connection. Oliver Wendell Holmes, as of course you know, is the author of the book.—C. H. C., Spraker, N. Y.

We feel that we shall be forced to disappoint our inquirer, and frankly admit our inability to say anything that will enable him to appreciate the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Nothing that we could say would raise his appreciation of the subtle humor of the book, or give him an intelligent understanding of its high literary merits. We would as soon undertake to convince our friend, knowing that he had a natural distaste for cranberries, to convince him that they are sweet and luscious, and we beg to be excused on this point. The "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" is a recognized American classic, and to appreciate its beauties it is as necessary to have a taste for good literature as it is to be able to comprehend it. As to Boswell: James Boswell was an English author, who, in a biography of Dr. Samuel Johnson, gave much attention to small details; hence, Boswellism is a style peculiar to that in which the Johnson biography was written.

To Clean Wall Paper.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you kindly tell what chemicals are used with rye bread for cleaning wall paper?—W. P., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

We know of no chemical being used with bread for cleaning wall paper. Here is a method that is simple and looks good: Cut into eight portions a loaf of bread (rye bread not specified) two days old; it must neither be newer nor staler. With one of these pieces, after having blown off all the dust from the paper to be cleaned, by means of a good pair of bellows, begin at the top of the room, holding the crust in the hand, and wiping lightly downward the crumb, about half a yard at each stroke, till the upper part of the paper is completely cleaned all round. Then go round again, with the like sweeping stroke downward, always commencing each successive course a little higher than the upper stroke had extended, till the bottom be finished. This operation, if carefully performed, will frequently make very old paper look almost equal to new. Great caution must be used not by any means to rub the paper hard, nor to attempt cleaning it the cross or horizontal way. The dirty part of the bread, too, must be continually cut away, and the pieces renewed as soon as may become necessary.

Oil marks, and marks where people have rested their heads, can be taken from the paper on drawing room walls by mixing pipe clay with water to the consistency of cream, laying it on the spot, and letting it remain until the following day, when it may be easily removed with a penknife or brush.

Sir Galahad.

Editor Question Bureau: Please, who was Sir Galahad? Tell all you can of what was written of him.—E. B. W., Greenville, Ill.

Sir Galahad is famed in legend as having been the noblest of the Knights of the Round Table, of whom he alone was successful in the search for the Holy Grail, "the cup or bowl from which Christ drank at the Last Supper." The history of the grail, as given in most romances, is substantially as follows: After the Last Supper the cup came into the possession of Joseph of Arimathea, a rich and pious Israelite, who is denominated by Mark (xv-43) an "honorable counsellor," and who, on the evening of the dreadful day of crucifixion, "went in boldly unto Pilate and craved the body of Jesus." In this cup Joseph caught some of the blood that flowed from the wound of the Savior. Being miraculously conveyed to England to escape persecution, he carried the precious vessel with him. Throughout his life it furnished him with food and drink, and with spiritual sustenance as well; and at his death he charged his successor to guard it faithfully. It was handed down from generation to generation, the Fisher King being a descendant of Joseph. This vessel is the grail. According to other versions, the grail chooses its own knights. It possesses miraculous properties and at times is inherent with divine life. To discover its abiding place and become one of its guardians is the ambition of good and valiant men, but only the pure in heart may find it. One form of the legend represents three of Arthur's knights, Galahad, Perceval and Bors, as being blessed with a sight of the holy grail. Galahad is said to have had it in his possession, who at his death transferred it to Perceval, and after the death of the latter the cup was taken up into heaven. The account of a sacred spear and bowl, as given in the grail romances, appears to be mainly of Christian legendary origin and to be based in the lives of saints and certain apocryphal books of the New Testament, principally the Gospel of Nicodemus. During many years it was the mission of the legend of the holy grail to be the spiritualizing tributary of a broader stream of literature, the full current of Arthurian romance. It then remained in obscurity until the nineteenth century. Modern English and German poets, in reviving the story of the grail have been moved by a desire to show the way to seekers after the spiritual life. The best known of the many modern embodiments of this legend are Tennysons's Holy Grail and the text of Wagner's musical drama, Parsifal. It is probably well to add here that the character of Sir Galahad was invented by Walter Map in The Quest of the Grail. The invited at their Round Table festivals sat as apostle knights around the table, with the holy grail in in their midst, leaving one seat vacant, as that which the Lord had occupied, and which was reserved for a descendant of Joseph, named Galahad. Whatever man else attempted to sit in the place of Galahad the earth swallowed. It was called, therefore, the Siege (seat) Perilous. When men became sinful, the Holy Grail, visible only to pure eyes, disappeared. On its recovery depended the honor and peace of England, but only Sir Galahad, who at the appointed time was brought to the knights by a mysterious old man clothed in white and placed in the Siege Perilous—only the pure Sir Galahad succeeded in the quest.

House-flies.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you give all the information you can concerning the way the common house-fly accomplishes reproduction? Is it by means of the maggot? Are the house-fly and the blow-fly reproduced in the same manner?—J. H. C., Minith, Mich.

The common house-fly represents the great family mucidae, in which most of the familiar flies about houses and stables are included, and its life history represents that of its kind generally. Its eggs are laid preferably on horse manure, but also on other excrement, decaying vegetables, etc., and hatch in six or eight hours, producing white maggots. These mature in four or five days, when their skins harden and turn brown, forming a case, within which the true pupa forms, and in five days later gives birth to a perfected fly. Thus a total life cycle requires in midsummer only about 10 days, and a dozen generations may thus be born in warm climates within a single season. As each fly deposits on the average 120 eggs, and as the maggots of 1,200 house-flies may be sustained by a pound of manure, the possible rapidity of their multiplication is apparent; and we have an answer to the oft-repeated question, "Where do all the flies come from?" Most flies live but a few weeks, and toward the end of the season they die with great rapidity. In warm houses a few may survive a winter, but as a rule all adult flies die in the fall, and the species survives and recovers in the spring from the eggs or pupa left over winter in the manure heap or other feeding place.

Samoan Islands.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell something about the Samoan Islands, Tonga and Micronesia. What is their present condition and how governed?—W. C. K., Bergen, N. Y.

The Samoan Islands, or Samoa, were formerly known as the Navigator Islands. They form an important group in the South Pacific ocean, belonging partly to Germany and partly to the United States. They are located about 2,000 miles south of the Hawaiian Islands, in an almost direct line between San Francisco and Australia, and slightly south of the direct steamship line connecting the Phillippines with the proposed Panama interocean canal. The group comprises 14 islands, of which Savaii, Upolou, and the Manua group are important. The total area is about 1,700 square miles. All the islands are peaks of a submarine chain of volcanic mountains. In 1903 nearly every native of Samoa had embraced the Christian religion. The observance of Sunday is marked by a rigidity and seriousness that are not surpassed in any civilized land. With them Sunday is a day of rest and religious devotion. Food is collected on Friday and prepared on Saturday. On Sunday scarcely a boat is to be seen; the hunter is never in the woods during its sacred hours. Attendance upon church meetings affords almost the only sign of life; even the sports of the children are sacrificed, in a large measure, to the strict observance of the day. In 1889 a conference between the representatives of the American, British and German governments was held at Berlin, at which a treaty was signed by the three powers guaranteeing the neutrality of the islands in which the three signatory powers would have equal rights of residence, trade and personal protection. They agreed to recognize the independence of the Samoan government and the free rights of the natives to elect their chief or king and choose a form of government according to their own laws and customs. A supreme court was established, consisting of one judge styled the chief justice of Samoa. The capital was located at Apia. Germany governs Savaii and Upolu and the adjacent islets; and the United States Tutuila and the Manua group. German Samoa is administered by an imperial governor, and a native chief, assisted by a native council. The American possessions are in charge of a naval governor. The aggregate population of the islands in 1902 was about 38,000, of which something over 200 were British subjects, 100 Americans, 25 French and 25 of other nationalities, while the remainder were natives of the Polynesian race.

Tonga, or, Friendly Islands, form a group of islands under British protection, located southwest of Samoa. The group consists of about 200 islets with a total area of 385 square miles. The inhabitants belong to the finest of Polynesian types. They are peaceful, civilized and Christian. Excellent schools and a college have been established by missionaries. The immediate ruler is the king and native council.

Micronesia is the name given to a large number of islands in the Pacific ocean. The natives have white skins. The islands extend southward from Papan to New Guinea, the chief groups comprising the Gilbert Islands, Marshall Islands, Carolines, Pelew Islands and Ladrones.

The Shakers.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell who the Shakers were, and from what their name originated?—L. P., Amelia, O.

Shakers is the common name of the United Society of True Believers in Christ's Second Appearing. The name originated in the somewhat violent and irregular motions—leaping, shouting, etc.—which were once a part of their worship, which are so no longer, the motions of the Shakers at work in these days being uniform and regular, and without sensational features. Although originating in England, the sect is wholly American, and presents in its several communities an example of thrift, industry and good morals. The founder of the Shaker sect was Ann Lee, born at Manchester, England, in 1736. Her father was a blacksmith. She was converted in 1758 by the preaching of Jane Wardlaw, a member of the Society of Friends, who taught that the end of all things was at hand, that Christ was about to reign, and that his second appearance would be in a woman's form. Ann Lee also preached, and was put in prison at Manchester on a charge of disturbing the public peace. When released she began preaching again, and announced that the Lord Jesus had stood before her in prison, and had become one with her in form and spirit. She called herself "Ann, the Word," but her followers gave her the title of "Mother Ann." She was persecuted and annoyed to such extent that she emigrated to American with seven companions, and formed the first Shaker settlement at Water Vliet, near Albany, N. Y. Here she also endured inprisonment with some of her followers who refused to bear arms in the War of Independence, on the ground that it was against their principles to serve as soldiers. Ann Lee died September 8, 1784, having witnessed the founding of two new Shaker communities, one at Hancock, the other on Mount Lebanon, New Lebanon, N. Y., the first Shaker meeting house being established in the year following her death, at Mount Lebanon, which is still the most flourishing of the Shaker communities. The Shaker belief agrees in certain respects with that of the Quakers, from whom the original Shakers were an offshoot. The Shakers reject ecclesiastical supremacy and military service, though giving due respect to the civil law. Members of the sect who had previously served as soldiers have refused to accept pensions after joining the Shaker community, and it was largely on evidence of this fact that President Lincoln ordered the release of Shakers who had been imprisoned for refusing to serve, when drafted for the civil war. The Shaker believe that God is king; that the sin of Adam is atoned, and that man is free of all errors except his own; that every human being will be saved, and that the earth is heaven, now soiled and stained, but ready to be brightened by love and labor. At its greatest the Shaker membership was 4,869, and it is now about 1,000, in 15 societies, distributed over the states of New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, Ohio and Kentucky.

Indians and Tobacco.

Editor Question Bureau: Did the Indians of North America smoke tobacco before this country was discovered by Christopher Columbus?—A. M., Meadville, W. Va.

Columbus found the Indians smoking when he arrived in this country. At that time they wrapped the tobacco in the husks of the maize, a practice which is yet in use by the Indians of Mexico. How long the Indians had used tobacco before the discovery of America is problematical, but it is to be presumed that it was not new to them at that time. It is a remarkable fact that tobacco was altogether unknown to the civilized world before the discovery of America. The claim made by the Chinese that it was used by them before that period is not believed to rest upon evidence sufficiently strong to make it worth consideration.

International Sunday School Lessons.

Editor Question Bureau: When did the different churches or denominations unite on the Sunday school lessons, and by whom was the custom introduced?—R. F. M., Balm, N. C.

In 1872, at the national Sunday school convention of the Protestant Sunday school workers, held in Indianapolis, the plan of having a series of uniform Bible lessons was proposed and met with favor. The lessons were adopted by the Sunday schools of Canada and England, and came into use in many of the Protestant English-speaking Sunday schools of the world. We are unable to tell who was the originator of the idea.

Frost On Windows.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell me why, when frost gathers on windows, etc., it collects in fancy designs, such as trees, ferns, etc.?—F. B., Steubenville, O.

The ice crystals which form on the inside surface of the window-panes are cooled to a temperature below the freezing point, and a coating of true dew is deposited upon them; this dew water is then cooled and frozen by the continued cold of the pane of glass. The phenomenon is that of a freezing of a thin film of water, not that of the direct deposition of ice crystals as in the true frost. We cannot account for the varied beautiful shapes these crystals may assume, either on the window-pane or on the shrubbery outside.

The Lone Star State.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a description of Texas, particularly as to climate and agricultural products. In what sections is the soil most fertile? What is the character of the population, and how rapidly is it increasing? Is there any public land open to homestead entry?—J. W. K., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Of course, everybody knows that Texas is the largest in area of any state in the union, and that it is popularly referred to as the "Lone Star State," as well as being more or less familiar with its location and boundaries. The surface of Texas is of varied aspect, the prevailing elements being steppes or treelees plains in the northwest, mountains west of the Pecos river, forests in the east, marshes adjacent to the coast, low prairies in the southeast, and a combination of prairies and broken hills, interspersed with forest growth and thickets of chaparral in the center. The state has a warm, dry climate. The rainfall varies from an average of 5 inches in the extreme south to 60 inches in the northeast. The average at Austin is 33 inches. On the coast the temperature seldom falls below freezing. In the western uplands, the temperature rises above 100 degrees, while on the coast the maximum is between 90 and 95. In winter there are severe north winds, which often lower the temperature 50 degrees in a few hours. The state has a total land area of 262,290 square miles, or 167,865,600 acres, of which 125,807,017 acres, or 74.9 per cent are included in farms. There are a great many varieties of soil, nearly all excellently adapted to grazing. The prairies have in general a sandy loam, the interior a heavier brown and black loam, while in the northern part of the state are great acres of red lands. In the waste portions are cacti and thorny mesquite chaparrals. The number of farms reported in 1900 was nearly 30 times as great as the number in 1850. The average size of Texas farms is 357 acres. No state in the union has as many cattle within her boundaries as Texas. Since 1900 mining has made remarkable progress, and promises larger development.

In numerical order the religious denominations of Texas are represented as follows: Baptists, Methodists, Roman Catholics, African Methodists, Disciples of Christ, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Episcopalians. The Baptists and Methodists aggregate over two-thirds of the church membership of the state. In 1850 Texas had a total population of 601,039; in 1870, 818,379; in 1880, 1,592,474; in 1890, 2,235,523; in 1900 3,048,710. There were 620,722 Negroes, 836 Chinese, 470 Indians and 13 Japanese; 2,869,353 were natives of the United States and 179,357 were foreign born. The public free school system consists of three normal schools for the training of white, and one for the training of colored teachers, and numerous district schools, on an average, about 5 1-3 months in the year. For higher education for whites there are more than 200 public high schools. Texas has no public lands open to settlement.

Food of the Squirrels.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell us if the squirrel in the eastern states catches and eats birds. I am 74 years old and have lived in Ohio and Wisconsin about 55 years of my life, where squirrels abound in large numbers, but never heard of one eating a bird, or anything but nuts and grain, until a few months ago.—C. W. R., Caldwell, Neb.

The natural food of the squirrel consists of nuts, acorns, seeds, fruits, etc. The squirrel does not eat birds. Of all squirrels the most abundant and best known in the United States is the red squirrel or chickaree. He is the most active, noisy and mischievous, constantly tearing over the ground and through the trees, playing, quarreling and chattering with his fellows. The red squirrel breeds and sleeps in warm lined nests in hollow trees or old nests of crows and other large birds roofed over with twigs, leaves and bark of grapevines, etc. Besides nuts, etc., the red squirrel feeds largely upon the seeds of spruce and hemlock cones, which they extract with great skill. Though inferior in size, the red squirrel frequently expels the gray squirrel from certain areas. The red squirrel is an inveterate robber of birds' nests, but the eggs, not the birds, are his plunder.

Miscellaneous.

M. B., Hicksville, O.: Among the many things the editor of the Question Bureau does not know is an answer to your question, why Brandywine Creek was so named.

F. S., La Grange, Ind.: Answer to your question would involve a simple matter of the editor's opinion, and therefore cannot receive attention in these columns.

G. G. S., Andrews, Ind.: If you will go back through recent issues of The Blade you will find in the Bureau the story of the flag in answer to your question. We have answered the question so often that we must refuse to repeat now.

A. J. S., Mt. Lake Park, Md.: The life of Garfield has been published in book form, but we cannot tell you where it may be obtained.

M. P., Sedalia, Mo.: There are four land offices in New Mexico, located at Clayton, Las Cruces, Roswell and Santa Fe.

S. A. C., Kimbolton, O.: We would be pleased to advise you of a way to recover your money if we knew of one, but, unfortunately, we do not. From your question, you have apparently been defrauded by some responsible person, from whom it is impossible to recover your loss.

J. W. G., Brewster, Neb.: The rule governing the matter makes the year 4000 a leap year.

A. D., Wauseon, O.: A majority of the speeches printed by newspapers on the day of their delivery are sent in advance and held until ordered released by the Associated Press or news association handling them.

U. B. V., Lompoc, Cal.: We have recently given a biographical spetch of Mark Twain, since which time Mark has not changed, except to become apparently younger.

H. F. R., Sistersville, W. Va.: Yes, the United States government grants licenses to sell liquor.

W. A., Continental, O.: The rules contemplate that a rural mail carrier must time his route in the quickest possible time consistent with thorough service. The government permits him to have no time to gossip along the way, and patrons are not supposed to delay him in his work.

L. L., Dorset, O.: Write to the general office, Washington, D. C., or to the office at Guthrie, Okla., for the information you want.

N. E. S., Macksburg, O.: A copy of the pure food law provisions complete may be obtained by writing to the agricultural department. We are not familiar with all its details.

WASTE PUT TO GOOD USE.

Millions of Dollars Saved in Various Kinds of Byproduct.

Great changes have taken place in recent years in making use of what was once considered absolutely waste material and as a result many millions of dollars have been added to the wealth of the nation.

Sawdust was looked upon at one time as waste material, but during the last few years a process has been discovered which has given sawdust a value greater than that of solid lumber. By the use of hydraulic pressure and intense heat the particles are formed into a solid mass capable of being molded iinto any shape and of receiving a brilliant polish. The only materials used are sawdust, alum and glue. Imitation marble can be manufactured from mixture of sawdust with ivory waste, water, glass and glue. In Norway acetic acid, wood naphtha, tar and alcohol are produced on a commercial scale out of sawdust.

Factories have been erected in this country and in Europe for converting pine needles into forest wool. This is used for mattresses and furniture, for manufacture into hygienic articles such as undervests and chest protectors.

The principal use of sawdust seems destined to be in the production of sugar and alcohol. It is practically pure cellulose and easily convertible into those products. For many years bituminous coal operators threw away slack as waste. Now it commands at the mines 75 cents a ton. The increase is largely due to the demand coming from makers of cement. Formerly they bought lump coal and pulverized it. Now they use slack. Quartz rock was not long ago considered worthless. Now glass is made from it. Coffins, tombstones, bricks, tilings and similar articles can be made of this glass.

Packing establishments have a long list of byproducts. The blood of the slaughtered animals is congealed and manufactured into buttons and is also utilized in the production of albumen for the use of calico printers, the sugar refiner, the tanner and others. The bones are used for a score of different purposes, being manufactured into knife and toothbrush handles, chessmen, combs, backs of brushes, mouthpieces of pipes and various other articles.

Black hoofs are used in the manufacture of cyanide of potassium for gold extraction and also ground up to make fertilizer. Many articles, such as glue, flypaper, sandpaper, gelatine, isinglass, curled hair, bristles, wool felt, laundry soap, ammonia, etc., are now made from the former waste products of the abattoir.

The annual value of the byproducts of the packing industry, all of which are manufactured out of what was considered waste material thirty years ago, is approximately $200,000,000. Cotton seed not very long ago was waste matter, giving considerable trouble to get rid of, but in 1900 the byproducts from cotton seed were valued in this country at more than $42,000,000, which has probably doubled by this time. An official of the Standard Oil company is authority for the statement that for the last ten years more than one-half of the profits of the company have been made out of the manufacture of byproducts.

TRADING STAMP LAWS

Some States Regulate Their Issue or Prohibit Them Altogether.

One-quarter of the states of the country adopted last year some new legislation or amended some former legislation in reference to trading stamps. But the states have approached the trading stamp problem by different methods.

New York regulates the issuance and redemption of trading stamps by providing that the value of the stamp in lawful money shall be printed on the face of each, and that they shall be redeemable in merchandise or money on demand. Maryland prohibits the sale or issuance of trading stamps except for a stated value in money, such value to be printed on the fact of each. Louisiana authorizes the use of trading stamps under the license given to traders, companies, the value of such license ranging from $5,000 to $10,000 a year, according to the gross receipts. Massachusetts imposes a tax of 3 per cent. on the gross receipts of articles sold for which trading stamps are given.

California prohibits the giving of trading stamps or coupons entirely. Colorado makes it a misdemeanor either to give or accept a trading stamp if "representing an uncertain bonus for the purchase of goods." Washington prohibits trading stamps entirely. Nebraska follows the New York law and fixes a graded penalty for its violation of from $100 to $1,000 for each offense. New Hampshire prohibits the establishment of trading stamp companies. New Jersey follows the New York law and provides a penalty for the distributor of trading stamps who violates it. Connecticut requires the person giving trading stamps to redeem them. They cannot be made redeemable by a third party.—New York Sun.

ORGAN TO SAVE WOODPILE

A number of years ago a village in the eastern part of the town of Middleboro was very much wrought up over the introduction of a musical instrumen in their church service. At the final meeting when the matter was to be settled excitement ran high.

One man whose reputation for honest dealings was not always above suspicion made a fiery speech in opposition. A neighbor whose back yard joined the speaker's could hardly wait for the close of the remarks. Then jumping to his feet without waiting to address the chairman, he said:

"Gosh, sir, if I had known the gentleman was so afraid of an organ I should have had one hung on my woodpile years ago."—Boston Herald.

STOMACH Troubles Cured

NEW DEVICE CURES WHERE ALL DRUGS HAVE FAILED

A Dollar's Worth FREE

PEPTOPADS cure Stomach and Bowel troubles of almost every form and stage, in either sex. They relieve soreness, strengthen weak stomachs and give you a keen, hearty appetite. If you suffer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Catarrh of Stomach, Heart Fluttering, Nervousness, Sour Stomach, Headache, Belching, etc., just fill out the coupon below, mail it to me, and I will send you by return mail, ABSOLUTELY FREE, a full dollar's worth of my remedy. It will give you quick relief. No matter how long standing your case may be, cut out the coupon and mail it right to day.

DR. G. C. YOUNG, 30 National Bank Bldg., JACKSON, MICH. Please send FREE PEPTOPAD to

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A MASTER OF LANGUAGES

Fifty-eight languages at the end of one's tongue! Yet this was the number of tongues of which the Cardinal Mezzofanti was master, and the most wonderful thing about it was that nearly all of these different languages had several separate dialects. Mezzofanti was probably the geratest linguist the world has ever known. To hear a lyanguage was with him to speak it. He was a man with three score words for every idea, and he laid his great attainments to his excellent memory and to the fact that once hearing a word he never forgot it.

Jeremiah Curtin, the translator of Quo Vadis, is credited with speaking 60 languages and dialects.

There are few men nowadays who pass the mark of a speaking knowledge of ten languages. Six or eight seem to be the limit, even with men of great learning. Mithridates, Pico and Sir William Jones were said to be masters of over twenty tongues, and Sir John Bowring, Muller and Fresnel are said to have spoken in twenty.

Unjust Charge.

Deacon Hardesty—"Friend Pneer, you have been coming to our church for the last ten or fifteen years, and yet you have never contributed a cent for the support of the gospel."

Mr Pneer—"That isn't so. When your preacher married me I gave him $2. It didn't take him five minutes, either."—Chicago Tribune.

One on Brown.

Brown was jollying Smith when the latter picked up a hassock and flung it at his tormentor.

"Bah!" jeered Brown; "you couldn't hit a barn door."

"I wasn't aiming at a barn door," retorted Smith. "What I was aiming at was a darn bore."—Boston Transcript.

INDIAN OF MEXICO DOCILE

Essentially a Man of Peace, He Wants to Be Let Alone.

The simple minded, patient, docile Indian of Mexico is eminently peaceful. Bountiful nature and perpetual summer combine to palliate his improvidence. He can not see the necessity of laying up anything for a rainy day. It rains half the days in Mexico anyhow, but that only makes the mangoes grow larger and cheaper. If he has no tortillas today some of his neighbors have, and they will gladly share, for conditions may be reversed tomorrow.

These Mexican Indians make the best and the poorest servants in the world. Their great chief charm from this standpoint is their perfect appreciation of their position. Always polite, never presuming, with hat in hand, it is always "your servant" and "with your permission." In the household they ask a half holiday once a fortnight with never a word of complaint when working hours last from daylight to midnight.

The Mexican Indian does not want to fight. A' he asks is to be let alone. His politeness and affectionate nature are inborn. His love for children is particularly marked. It is a common sight to see a laborer in the street with but two pieces of white cotton clothing to his back or his name stop a woman with a baby in her arms and, holding the child's face between both his hands, deliver a resounding smack and chuck it under the chin. And in the same unconscious and entirely unaffected manner will a young man take his sombrero from his head and reverently kiss the hand of some ancient relative in a tattered dress when he encounters her in the crowded thoroughfare.—Modern

UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

How a French Detective Made Himself Understood in London.

While engaged in elucidating one of the most notorious of the crimes celebre of recent years—the murder of a French bailiff—M. Jaune, the detective in charge of the case, came to London and—got lost in the fog which his compatriots so much dread.

"After lunch," he says in the Matin, "I had a notion I was in the neighborhood of the Mansion house, and was trying to find the Underground station, in order to return to Charing Cross. The fog was so dense, however, that it was impossible to find my way. Suddenly I saw a policeman. 'The very man to put me right!' I said to myself, and thereupon told him my difficulty in the choicest French. So gravely did he hear me out that I was completely reassured. I was wrong, however. In the same grave manner, with which he had listened to me he made an interrogative motion with his head in the direction of a cab. 'No, no!' I exclaimed.

"He next beckoned to a little shoeblack, one of those extraordinary London gavroches in red flannel shirts, who seemed at once more serious and more vicious than ours do. The boy came forward. 'No, No!' I said in despairing tones, foreseeing that unless some unexpected way out of the difficulty presented itself, this policeman and I might pass the whole day looking at each other without results. A luminous idea shot into my brain. I recollected the language of pantomime, the true universal language, and, without hesitation, did my best to imitate a locomotive on a railway line. In front of that immense, grave policeman I sent forth a whistle as shrill as I could. He remained as phlegmatic as ever. Then, taking my courage in my hands, I began to dance a sort of fantastic jig, making my movements faster and faster as I proceeded.

"Whoever was not present when that policeman began to laugh may consider he has seen nothing worth remembering! The blue-coated Colossus opened a mouth that resembled the bottomless pit mentioned in holy writ and gave vent to four formidable growls that ended in sharp cries like those of a little lady suffering from the 'vapors.' I finished with a cascade of Homeric laughter which reminded me of the lions roaring in the desert. All at once the great big fellow seized my arm, causing me to make a gigantic pirouette, and carried me along with him at the double, crying as he did so, in stentorian tones, 'Oh, yes! Stechеune—stecheune!'

"'What do you mean by your stecheune—stecheune?'" I vociferated, thinking he was making a fool of me. After running along for about 30 yards, however, I found myself before an underground station, and five minutes later I was at Charing Cross, still laughing at the recollection of that gigantic policeman's boisterous mirth."

ALWAYS AND EVERYWHERE

As illustrating the extent to which the doctrine of contempt of court is sometimes carried, a southern lawyer tells of a modern Dogberry who was the judge of a county court, and as such had some duties besides legal ones to perform, but who never for a moment forgot that he was at all times the "embodiment of the law." Among his extra-judicial functions this county judge sometimes performed the duties of an auctioneer. As such, on one occasion, he was employed to dispose of the stock of a retailer who had died a short time before. While the auction was in progress one of the bidders became so boisterous that the auctioneer was finally exasperated to the point of suddenly assuming his character as judge, and as such he fined the offender the sum of $25 for contempt of court. An attorney on the ground immediately made application for remission of the fine, maintaining that the judge when acting as auctioneer was not sitting in his capacity as a court, and that therefore the crime of contempt of court could not be committed. The judge heard the argument with increasing wrath, rising to the height of his dignity when the attorney cited, and then, glaring fiercely at the presumptuous lawyer, pronounced the following solemn judgment: "Sir, I would invite your attention to the fact that I am the judge of this county under any and all circumstances; I am, sir, the judge, from the rising of the sun to the setting of the same! And as such, sir, let me tell you that I am always and everywhere an object of contempt!"—Arena.

Beautify Your Home

The Editor Tells You Today How Easily You Can Win a Prize to Decorate Your Home

Did you ever win a prize—a real beautiful, artistic, valuable prize, something of which you felt proud?

If you have, I can point out a way for you to win another. If you have not, I can show you how you can win a magnificent one by the *slightest* effort.

For this great prize offer does not cost you one cent.

You want a pretty home, don't you?

So if you will follow me through this short article and then read the great prize offer on this page, you will discover how very, very easy it is to secure something that will give your home an artistic tone, something that will beautify it and make your friends envy you. You will say to yourself:

"Mr. I wish I had had this offer long ago."

Dinner Set For a Prize

Look at the picture of the magnificent monogram dinner set on this page. 100,000 of the prize sets are going to be distributed free, and every one of our readers can have one of these sets free by doing a good turn for a friend of mine, Geo. Clark.

"NATURE'S GOODIES"—One of the beautiful facsimile framed pictures which will be sent to you.

Now, Mr. Clark, as you may have heard, is the publisher of the famous high-art pictures, among the most beautiful pictures in the world, and he has asked me to tell you that he will give every one of my subscribers one of these magnificent dinner sets absolutely free as a prize if you merely help Mr. Clark a little by recommending and introducing a few of his pictures in your locality.

As you see, Mr. Clark does not want you to do any canvassing. It is not necessary to do any canvassing.

How To Win a Prize

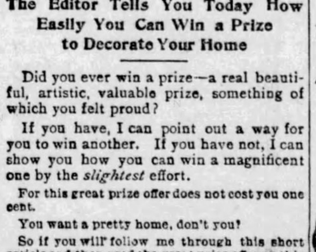
Read carefully on this page where it says in big type, "Win a prize—how."

I am pleased to guarantee Mr. Clark's offer is exactly as represented and I am giving you certificate of guarantee. I am proud that he selected the readers of this paper to profit by this marvelous prize offer. This offer shows his confidence in the honesty of my subscribers.

Even if you do not succeed in carrying out the simple conditions of Mr. Clark's offer, you will receive an elegant prize anyway. You do not have to send any money as you do in so many prize offers, and for whatever effort you put out you will get at least one prize; so it is, as Mr. Clark says, a case where "you can't lose."

So Easy, So Very Easy

Mrs. Charlotte Miller of Purdue, Ind., a lady of my acquaintance, took advantage of Mr. Clark's offer. She received the pictures and was amazed at their beauty and Mr. Clark's method of disposing of them. That very afternoon one of her neighbors came in and saw the pictures lying on the table with part of the wrapping paper still around them.



"SAVED"—The other beautiful picture which will be sent to you for you to keep.

"What perfectly beautiful pictures!" she exclaimed.

"Do you like them?" asked Mrs. Miller.

"Indeed I do."

"You can have my offer at 25c."

"Will you give me two on this plan for 50c?"

"Yes."

Mrs. Miller's friend purchased two pictures and took them away and told some of her acquaintances of her good fortune; they called on Mrs. Miller that very day, and before Mrs. Miller retired that night she had disposed of all 24 pictures and forwarded the $6.00 to Mr. Clark.

Prize Winner Is Pleased

In three days the prize dishes arrived and Mrs. Miller tells me they are the most beautiful she ever saw any place. "I would not take anything for that set right now," she declared.

Can you picture your dining room with a beautiful gold monogram, Parisien China dinner set gracing the sideboard, the dinner table and the plate rail? Haven't you for a long time been wanting a set like this?

I have several of Mr. Clark's p

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1907.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week 182,000

OUR PREMIUM WATCH.

Capt. J. W. Allen, of Oberlin, Kansas, sent us a club of 150 names during December, and to him we have awarded a watch, as offered for the largest club.

Current Comment

Every good resolution, faithfully kept, will rob the devil of a hearty laugh.

The country seems to be gradually approaching an era of good feeling and increased wages.

At present indications it will be a good while before it is safe to let Cuba out of the spankery.

"An Illinois judge has ruled that a whisky jug is a deadly weapon." Full, half-full or empty?

Even a pessimist will admit that there is great prosperity in the country; "but you just wait!" he will say.

What an unhappy world this would be if people believed all the things the scientists tell us are going to happen.

Governor Hughes starts out like a man who is determined to occupy a conspicuous place in the public eye.

The story that James J. Hill will retire from business July 1 turns out to have been a sort of Platt resignation rumor.

What a blessed thing it would be if all railroad employes would think twice before they do the things that result in wrecks.

A St. Louis bride is credited with having kissed 400 people. Speaking of innocent bystanders, how about the groom?

Were there no other reasons for his accepting a presidential nomination, Mr. Taft might well declare that he needs the exercise.

Should Mr. Taft become firmly fixed in the public eye as a presidential candidate, the public will be unable to see anybody else.

There are two sides to the church question in France, a fact that you may have noticed if you are a close reader of the newspapers.

The person who can make every day of 1907 count for something worth while will have few regrets at the end of the year.

During the next year and a half Governor Hughes, of New York, may move pretty well up toward the head of the presidential class.

Should Mr. Rockefeller adopt the policy of giving away a million for every criticism that is made against him he would soon be broke.

The coal trust cannot be accused of the car shortage, but in cold weather most people feel perfectly safe in condemning it on general principles.

Mr. Rockefeller, if we get the right idea of his remarks, has so much feeling for the courts that he would be pained to see them overworked.

Nobody is now talking about annexing Cuba. It seems much more satisfactory to have the United States military down there, with Cuba paying the expenses.

Carrie Nation says too many dances are plain hugging. Now, the question arises, how many years have elapsed since Aunt Carrie made the discovery?

The new pure food law does not, as we understand, prevent the manufacturers putting pictures on the cans that will make our mouths water to look at them.

"President Roosevelt always weighs his words," says an eastern newspaper. And some of them look pretty light after he has left three or four letters out of them.

The per capita consumption of pig iron is going to be 659 pounds this year. With reasonable economy most of us should be able to get along with that amount.

That Kansas wreck is evidence that disasters are as likely to occur in 1907 as in 1906, whenever two trains attempt the impossible feat of passing on the same track.

It usually happens that about the time we are ready to get out of patience with the weather bureau the beautiful sunshine comes along to brighten our lives.

Lecturing does not come easy to Miner Hicks. While there is more money in it than in being entombed in a mine, he can't lie on his back in full view of the audience and chew tobacco.

When he left his fortune to the care of his wife, Uncle Russell Sage knew her well enough to know that she would not throw it at the innocent little birds that chirp in the trees and shrubbery.

Unlike their Wisconsin brothers and sisters, the Iowa school teachers have rejected simplified spelling. Under such circumstances, how can a boy or girl who has learned how to spell in one state ever hope to move over into the other and make a success of life?

SOCIETY OR ANARCHY?

The authorities of many cities in this country have tolerated the notorious Emma Goldman to a point bordering on criminal neglect. She is an anarchist of the most virulent type, and for many years has been advocating the use of force for the destruction of government. Her unconventional alliance with Alexander Berkman, the would-be assassin of Henry Frick, has encouraged her to bolder assaults on society, and yesterday her utterances were so incendiary that the police of New York took her in custody.

There is little doubt that people of the Goldman and Berkman stripe encourage just such cranks as Rolla Steele who, when refused a loan by a Philadelphia bank, threw a bomb which killed three persons including himself, and wounded a dozen others and wrecked a building. Steele was not an anarchist but he had made a failure of business and was hard pressed. Anarchists are continually inveighing against the unequality of wealth and inciting those who have nothing to take from those who have. Steele, in his desperation, seized on this plan to demand of society that which he believed to be his share, and when he met with resistance, carried out his prearranged program to destroy himself and inflict as much damage as possible.

The people of the United States, boasting of the liberty which they enjoy and permit, and confident in their power to protect themselves, have treated anarchists with remarkable forbearance until the time is rapidly approaching when we will begin to reap the harvest of our folly. Foreign anarchists have found here a safe asylum for the hatching of plots against kingdoms and empires. We have made some pretense at surveillance, but rarely have broken up the nests of the vipers. It is only natural that these marplots have turned their attention to the government that has nourished them, and unless we are prompt to exterminate them, there is serious trouble in store.

It will be claimed that Goldman and Berkman are more dangerous in their confinement than in their freedom, but that sort of argument has prevailed altogether too long. Anarchy flourishes in the soil of leniency, but withers under the scorching rays of stern justice. When these people seek to subvert the will of the majority which finds its expression in government, they place themselves outside the pale of society and become amenable to its decree. It then becomes a question of the survival of the fittest. Will society submit to this handful of conspirators or assert itself and crush them?

THE ATLANTA RACE RIOTS.

That mob rule is totally depraved, that is lacks the single redeeming feature which might be claimed for some acts of lawlessness, is lucidly shown in the report made by the business men's committee of Atlanta appointed to investigate the recent race riots.

The harvest which that season of blood and disorder yielded meant death to twelve persons and injuries more or less serious to 70 others. Of the dead, ten were colored and two were white; of the wounded, 60 were colored and ten were white. Over $5,000 have been expended so far by the committee for the relief of the wounded and for the families of the dead.

The report contains the following significant statements:

Among the victims of the mob there was not a single vagrant. They were earning wages in useful work up to the time of the riot. They were supporting themselves and families and dependent relatives. Most of the dead left small children and wives, mothers or sisters, with practically no means and very small earning capacity.

About seventy persons were wounded, and among these there was an immense amount of suffering. In some cases it was prolonged and excruciating. Many of the wounded are disfigured, and several are permanently disabled. Most of them were in humble circumstances, but they were honest, industrious, and law-abiding citizens, and useful members of society. As twelve persons were killed and seventy were murderously assaulted, it is clear that several hundred murderers or would-be murderers are at large in the community.

The crimes of the mob included robbery as well as murder. In a number of cases the property of the innocent and unoffending people was taken. Furniture was destroyed, small shops were looted, windows were smashed, and money was taken from small boards. In the commission of crime, men and women alike were treated with unspeakable brutality.

It needs no careful analysis of the foregoing to realize the extent of the shame which these mobs brought on the city of Atlanta. And it needs not the eye of the trained statistician to discover that producing power to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars was destroyed, thereby inflicting on the community a pecuniary loss which, if incurred through flood or fire, would have been counted as a dire catastrophe.

And what were the benefits derived as an offset to the tribute which this mob, moved by lust for blood, exacted from the people of Atlanta? Not one, as this committee finds in its report. The men who participated in the horrible crime have totally unfitted themselves to be useful members of society. And as a deterrent for the crime which was made an excuse for the riot, it availed nothing.

The report says on this subject:

Although less than three months have passed since the riots, events have demonstrated that the slaughter of the innocent does not deter the criminal class from committing crimes. Rape and robbery have been committed in the city during that time. The slaughter of the innocent does drive away good citizens. From one small neighborhood twenty-five families have gone.

But The Blade cannot wholly share the pessimistic view taken by the committee. Its conclusions are no doubt correct as far as they go, and the close range observer might see nothing beyond. However, it is proper to mention that men in the south who have heretofore been passive in their opposition to lynch law are taking quite a different view of it. They are beginning to see that these acts of violence are injurious to their moral as well as their financial interests and that unless checked the influence will be a positive harm. The intelligent colored men have also been aroused and hence we find in Atlanta an organization, comprising the best elements of both races, working hand in hand, not only to prevent future riots but to punish the crimes of which lynch law is the outgrowth. Only the other day a jury of white men acquitted a colored man accused of rape, and when later the real criminal was caught, the colored men requested that a jury of his own race be empanelled to try him. That is, co-operation between the two races has begun in earnest and The Blade is of the opinion that if this movement becomes general, the south will have demonstrated its ability to settle the race problem in an orderly and humane fashion.

OHIO AND HER CANALS.

In their annual report to Governor Harris the members of the state board of public works reiterate the statement made year after year that to abandon the canals would be to take a step backward, and then they go on and prove that these alleged waterways are losing the taxpayers a big sum of money every year.

The receipts from the canals last year amounted to $98,944 and the expenditures $370,669. In other words, it cost the state four times as much to keep the canals in condition as was received in actual revenues. This is a heavier deficit than usual, but every year the state pays out tens of thousands of dollars for these ditches in excess of receipts, and every year the canals are in worse condition and are seemingly nearing the point where their only value is the land owned by the state.

For a number of years Ohio has been divided on the question of canal improvement. The problem has been threshed over by members of the legislature, and while there is a strong sentiment in favor of abandoning the canals and selling the property, it has not been able to prevail against the small army of canal employes, headed by members of the board of public works, and supported by many who believe these old ditches should be modernized into waterways to compete with railroads in hauling freight. As a result of this irrepressible conflict the canals continue to deteriorate and each year the taxpayers go deeper into their pockets to make up the deficit. Where will it end? If the canals are to be abandoned the more money will be saved if action is taken as soon as possible. If they are to be improved and changed into ship canals the work cannot begin too soon. Perhaps it might be well to pass the question up to the voters and have them determine it at the ballot box.

APPEAL FROM FRAUD ORDERS.

It seems inconsistent with our principles of government that an administrative department should be clothed with judicial powers, and yet that, in effect, is the authority exercised by the postmaster general in the matter of fraud orders. When an individual or a corporation is forbidden the use of the mails for alleged violation of the postal regulations, the decision is final. Probably the authorities never take this step without what seem to them good and sufficient reasons, and yet there have been instances where grave injustice was done.

During the last session of congress Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, introduced a bill having for its purpose the better protection of the public against the arbitrary ruling of the postoffice officials. This bill grants the person against whom the fraud order is issued the right to appeal to the courts, which must try the case with the same care that civil actions are heard. The complainant is required to enter into bond of from $500 to $10,000, in the discretion of the court, to insure the costs of the trial, and as compensatory damages for those who may suffer by reason of the suspension of the order, and when this bond has been accepted the fraud order is stayed pending the hearing of the case.

While the postoffice department, as a rule, has exercised great care in the matter of issuing fraud orders, the principle of denying the right of appeal in a tribunal of competent jurisdiction is wrong. The Crumpacker bill is designed to relieve the department of the responsibility which it has assumed and at the same time grant persons against whom these orders are issued the right to defend themselves. Inasmuch as the fraud orders must, by the provisions of the bill, be made a public record, its suspension, accompanied by a sufficient bond, ought to safeguard the people for the brief period of delay pending a hearing, the law requiring expedition in the trial of the issue.

EFFECT OF THE LANDIS DECISION.

Naturally there is great elation in government circles over the decision of Judge Landis, of Chicago. Attorneys for the Standard Oil company undertook to quash the numerous indictments returned against it for violation of the Elkins anti-rebte law. They contended that the Hepburn rate bill, in effect repealed the Elkins law, and that inasmuch as the indictments were found after the new law had become operative, the Standard could not be held liable for violations of the Elkins' law.

But Judge Landis takes quite a different view of the matter. He holds that the Hepburn law not only does not invalidate the Elkins law, but that it actually strengthens the older measure. As he says, 'it is inconceivable that congress while addressing themselves to the task of drafting a law, the great object of which was to seecure all men fair treatment in respect of the transportation of property on the basis of absolute equality, possibly could have gotten into such a frame of mind that they would divide all prior offenders into two classes and say that those who had been indicted should be punished and those who up to that time had avoided the grand jury should be pardoned."

In their attack on the indictments, the Standard Oil company's attorneys have virtually admitted that the company received preferential rates, exactly opposite to the contention the company's attorneys in the Ohio cases that no such privileges were enjoyed. How the eminent counsel will reconcile these conflicting statements in future litigation is a puzzle and a mystery.

The importance of Judge Landis' decision cannot be gainsaid, for on it rested the entire superstructure of the government's attack directed against that corporation. Had the demurrers been sustained there could have been no appeal, and the whole campaign of the administration to punish the Standard for its transgressions would have come to naught. But in certifying to the integrity of the indictments Judge Landis has made it possible for the government to proceed with the trial of the cases and in view of admissions already made, there would appear to be little room for questioning the issue.

THE PURE FOOD LAW.

The alacrity with which manufacturers of food products have sought to come within the provisions of the new law is gratifying to the government and reassuring to the people. Professor Wiley is more than pleased that the manufacturers have shown so universal a disposition to adapt their business to the new requirements and consider the moral effect almost as important as the fact that consumers are to be protected against adulterations.

While the law may operate to the pecuniary disadvantage of some, its power for good is unquestioned. The practice of adulterating food products had grown to be a national curse, bordering on criminality. Preservatives were employed to conceal defects and deterioration in material and misbranding of products was so common as to excite little suspicion.

The investigation by the government created a sensation. It was not difficult to find evidence. Most prepared foods were proved to be quite different from representation and when the authorities had closed their case, the urgent need of drastic legislation was too apparent to be ignored. The result was the pure food law, but in order that the manufacturers should have a reasonable opportunity to institute reforms six months elapsed between the date of the passage of the law and the time when it should go into effect. That manufacturers realized the imperative necessity of avoiding prosecution and consequent publicity is manifest from the promptness with which they have acted. The government is of the opinion that there will be remarkably few cases for prosecution, and moreover that the new law in the end will prove a blessing to the very interests at which it is aimed.

DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT.

The Wall Street Journal is an able and fearless advocate of President Roosevelt and his administration. As it says, it holds no retainer for the President, recognizes the limitations of his genius and laments his occasional mistakes. But it declares his policy toward the big corporations is calculated to pacify the unrest and prevent business reaction.

In another column is an article from the Journal calling the New York Sun to account for its vicious assaults upon the President and expressing the belief this course is pursued because back of the Sun are arrayed powerful interests which are determined to destroy Mr. Roosevelt's popularity who has dared to call to account corporations guilty of criminal practices.

The Wall Street Journal is supposed to represent the great money center of the country, but it is dominated by a spirit of justice and good common sense which make it independent in expression and powerful in its influence.

The Blade believes the Journal is right in its contention that the President is the guardian of the rights of property, "because he has sought to remove those wrongs in the use of wealth which, if permitted to extend themselves, would have been the excuse for demagogism and the motive for socialism."

A WONDERFUL YEAR.

In general prosperity the year that has just closed has no parallel in the history of the United States. It was Secretary Shaw who recently said: "We are growing more crops than we can harvest and harvesting more than we can transport to market." The car and locomotive works are so far behind orders, even working to the limit of their capacity, that they are not promising deliveries for nearly a year. One well known railroad man declares the producing capacity of the car factories is short 180,000 cars a year. There are not enough locomotives in the country to move the cars now ready for service.

In the northwest they cannot ship their grain out and cannot get coal in. Cattle ready for the market cannot be shipped. Sidings and belt roads are filled with merchandise. In Pittsburg they are sending out as many as 14,000 loaded cars in twenty-four hours, and yet it often requires ten days to move a car from one part of the city to the other. The farmers, the manufacturers, and the miners have caused a congestion for which there is seemingly no relief.

The figures furnished by the interstate commerce commission in its annual report are so large as to be bewildering. Railroad dividends for this year exceed those of 1905 by more than $34,000,000, and within the past few months wages of railway employes have been increased $100,000,000.

There is work for everybody. In many of the large cities building operations have been retarded because men could not be secured. The farmers are relying more and more on machinery to do their work, for they cannot hire help. Employment bureaus are advertising for men to fill all kinds of positions, and yet the supply falls far short of the demand. The man who is not at work is either incapacitated or has not the disposition to labor.

It has been a wonderful year. The complaint seems to be that there is too much prosperity, and nothing in sight to indicate a change. There is every reason to believe the year 1907 will duplicate the one now closing.

HISTORY-MAKING YEAR.

The New Year is ushered in under auspices most happy for the American people. They have closed the books on one of the most remarkable milestones in history, the fruits of which will be enjoyed for many generations. Largely throughout the activity of a great patriot, the government has altered its course and is safely off the rocks that for a time menaced its safety.

The reform has been three-fold in character. Officialdom at Washington has been purified, dishonest and negligent public servants have been removed and system has succeeded chaos in various departments. Prosecutions of those who in their transactions with the government have worked in fraud and corruption must tend to square dealing in the future. It has been demonstrated that with an alert administration this sort of graft will not go unpunished. And finally common carriers, who by virtue of privileges secured from the public, transact inter-state business have been taught that they must be common carriers in fact and not carriers for any special interest to the disadvantage of any other interest. So also dealers in articles of food that are shipped from one state to another or for the foreign trade must obey the provisions of the pure food law which was made necessary because of the wholesale frauds and adulterations that had developed because of the lack of supervision.

These reforms mean good to the country and health to the people. The public conscience has been sensitized as never before and hence we enter on the new year with renewed hope, strength and courage.

Providence has been kind to us in this period of purification. We have been blessed with abundant crops, our products have been in demand in all parts of the world, and, while the people have made a new record in housecleaning, so likewise we have made an unparalleled record in commerce. We have grown in world importance and have taken a commanding part in international affairs. We are building a highway connecting ocean with ocean that will benefit mankind and we have fostered friendly relations with our neighbors. In fact, as we look back over the last few months and contemplate the changes that have been wrought, we marvel at the magnitude of our achievements.

It is a glorious epoch and centuries hence they who come after will envy those who had a living, breathing part in it.

CONGRESS WILL INQUIRE.

At last congress is to take cognizance of the frightful loss of life in this country through railroad accidents. The recent Baltimore & Ohio catastrophe, happening within the very shadow of the capitol, has resulted in a resolution providing for an investigation with a view to enacting remedial laws. It is broadly suggested that acts of carelessness on the part of employes are due to overwork, and this feature of railroad life will probably be gone into very thoroughly.

The recent Kansas horror, scarcely less awful in its toll of life than the Baltimore & Ohio wreck, further demonstrates that there is something radically wrong in the management of American railways. In neither case has the responsibility been determined, although it is apparent that someone was grossly careless. There is no desire to attach all the blame to the corporations, but the fact that they have been slow to obey the safety appliance laws makes them the target for all manner of criticism.

J. J. Hill's statement to the effect that he dreaded to travel by rail because of the tendency to ignore the rules governing the block system, will not add to the public confidence. Mr. Hill has been in the business practically all his life, and should know what he is talking about. When he infers, therefore, that railroad corporations are so intent on handling traffic that they throw caution to the winds, it is time the matter was looked into. If the many recent accidents can be charged up to this cause, it is evident congress is taking up its inquiry none too soon. The relation of the mania to "rush traffic" with the intimation that employes ar eoverworked, may be very close indeed, as it is natural to infer, and if the congressional committee discloses this relationship, there is urgent need for drastic legislation.

But The Blade finds its difficult to reconcile this theory with the laws of economy. The Washington accident should in any event be an expensive experience to the Baltimore & Ohio. Few roads in this country can afford to pay damages in an amount which will be collected in this case. It means a heavy drain on the net earnings of the property. There are many lesser drains of like nature. All roads suffer more or less from the same source, and it would seem better business for them to reduce the possibility of accident to the minimum, even if, in so doing they reduce their traffic capacity.

REFORMING MISSOURI.

If one-half of Joe Folk's recommendations for reform legislation were accepted by the Missouri legislature and moulded into law, there wouldn't be anything left for future reformers in that state. In his message the governor runs the gamut of political and business activity. He would drive out the lobbyists, grant immunity to witnesses in bribery cases, regulate rates to prevent extortion, require one form of life insurance policy, prohibit discrimination and rebating, knock out the bucket shops, put a stop to child labor, provide for an initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution and fix the passenger rate on railroads at 2 cents a mile. These are merely illustrative of the range he has taken.

Apparently the governor has overlooked nothing. Possibly he is aiming to be to Missouri what Roosevelt is to the nation. Obviously he thinks the state in dire need of reformation. But it will be interesting to watch the course of the legislature to see how many of the Folk suggestions are taken seriously. There is no doubt of Folk's seriousness. He is a reformer from 'way back and he has accomplished something in that direction, but in this particular case it looks as if he were going after big game with a shot gun and that he will so scatter his ammunition as to end the year with an empty bag. One may well imagine that the legislators were fairly dazed if they undertook to assimilate all that Folk advised them to do.

EMPIRE STATE REGENERATED.

The inauguration of Charles Evans Hughes as governor of New York was attended with so little demonstration as to attract no especial attention, and yet to lovers of good government, to citizens who have a high conception of public service, it is fraught with great importance.

For years New York has been in the control of political rings. Scandal has followed scandal, exposure succeeded exposure, and yet the people, with knowledge of the fact that they were being plundered, seemed unable to strike off the shackles which the ring had placed on them. From the days of Tweedism down through the stretch of time when the capitol was building and loot was conducted in most brazen fashion, political combinations held the state in their firm grasp. When Higgins was elected governor it was thought that the spell was broken, but even he, with all his desire to eliminate graft, was powerless to effect more than a tentative reform. And it was no doubt in great measure due to the chagrin he felt over his failure in this direction that influenced his decision to retire after a single term.

But the backbone of the machine was broken during the Higgins regime. No political organization, however, powerful, could remain strong under the searching investigation which the Armstrong committee made, and it was fortunate for the state that brave men were there to follow up the advantage and drive out the demoralized leaders. It was natural, likewise, that they should select as Higgins' successor the man who was the most important part of the Armstrong investigation, and who by his thorough methods exposed the corruption which had permeated the big life insurance corporations.

The marked absence of the old ringsters from the inauguration of Governor Hughes indicates that they have gone into at least temporary retirement. There is nothing about the man to attract them. There is much in him to repulse them, as they have already discovered. He makes no promises which threaten revolution, but he has served notice that he is to be the people's governor, not the governor of any clique, or faction, or party. The executive mansion won't be the loafing place of the politicians who have made Albany their rendezvous every winter, and it won't be safe for them to attempt their skulduggery on Hughes. He knows why he was elected to administer the affairs of the state, and he will administer them by the guidance of that light.

There may be less political news of a sensational nature from New York during the Hughes regime, but the state and the people will have occasion to rejoice because of it. Unless the public estimate of Hughes has gone sadly awry, New York has been regenerated.

EASILY EXPLAINED.

Above all other things, keep your places of business free from brawls, heated discussions and profanity. Just why it is that men who are usually clean in their conversation and considered respectable and decent when at home with their families always come into a saloon or other public place to act the rowdy and befoul their tongues with vile and unclean stories, we have never been able to understand.

The above is an extract from an editorial in the current number of the Wine and Spirit News, the official organ of the liquor dealers of Ohio. The question the editor pretends not to understand is easy. He knows full well why it is that men talk and act as they do when they spend much time in a saloon. It is because they drink too much and when whisky is in, sense, good manners and decency are apt to be out. Men can spend a day in the factory, office or store or at their homes and are respectable and use decent language, but as a rule a half day in a saloon changes them entirely. The associations are bad and the liquid worse.

There are some saloons better conducted than others, but the curse is on the business and condemnation rests upon all. The admission by the Wine and Spirit News that men conduct themselves differently in a saloon than they do elsewhere is proof there is something wrong with the saloon. The product of these results explains the devilishness of the business.

ROCKEFELLER'S PRINCELY GIFT.

That John D. Rockefeller has lost none of his interest in Chicago University because of the death of President Harper, but that he is still determined to make it one of America's foremost educational institutions is evident from the announcement coincident with the new year, of an additional donation amounting in the aggregate to $3,000,000. A large portion of this is to be added to the permanent endowment fund which is thereby made the fifth in size of American college endowments. The remainder is to be devoted to necessary improvements and embellishments.

Naturally the friends of the university are jubilant not only because it is a substantial help to the institution, but because it assures Mr. Rockefeller's continued interest. Whether this donation will be made the excuse for another attack on "tainted wealth" is problematical, though very likely. However, there is no danger of Mr. Rockefeller being compelled to take back his gold. The trustees of Chicago University are not so narrow that they will reject the gift. They think they know how to use it so as to redeem it, at least in part, from taint, if it be tainted. It is not for them to delve into the methods of Mr. Rockefeller and to question the integrity of every dollar that he turns over to them, but as trustees, it is their business to see that this money is devoted to useful, honorable and moral purposes.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

According to decisions rendered by two federal judges within the last week, and both following practically one line of argument, the employers' liability act, passed by congress in June, is unconstitutional and void. Suits were brought under this law to recover damages sustained by railroad employes, one before Judge Evans, of Kentucky, and the other before Judge McCall, of Tennessee.

The court in each instance denies the right of congress to determine the relations between an employer and employe. Even if the corporation is a railroad company doing an interstate commerce business, the relations of the two contracting parties cannot in any way be construed as interstate commerce, and hence the regulation sought to be made by the act falls outside the authority of congress.

In these days when the tendency is toward centralization and when the federal government, in its effort to correct and reform existing evils, strikes out into new paths, it is reassuring to those who fear lest we get too far away from fundamental principles, to know that the courts stand ready to apply the brakes. While it is claimed by some that these decisions have an important bearing on the railway rate bill as indicating adverse opinion as to the constitutionality of that measure, the relationship, if such there be, is too remote for the ordinary layman to comprehend. We can understand how the courts reached their conclusions on the employers' liability act, but we fail to see why the same process of reasoning should upset a measure where the interests of the people of the various states are so intricably interwoven as is the case with the rate bill.

The consensus of opinion among railroad men seems to be that the block signal system is all right when it works.

Universal Peace and Commerce Exposition

Los Angeles Preparing to Outrival the Exhibitions of Chicago and St. Louis—Great Fair to Be Held in 1915.

The city of Los Angeles, California, has just launched a world's fair project which is more colossal in its conception than any great exposition heretofore held in the history of this or any other country. It is proposed to hold in 1915 what has been incorporated as the Universal Peace and Commerce Exposition. It is aimed to open the great fair cotemporaneously with the completion of the Panama canal and mainly in celebration of that event; also in commemoration of the completion of a great water system which Los Angeles has undertaken to build.

The exposition, as set forth in the articles of incorporation, will be for the purpose of "displaying and advancing the arts, sciences, industries and inventions and for commemorating man's achievements in the cause of civilization." But this is not all. One of the cardinal purposes of the proposed fair is the promotion of universal peace, and with this object in view the exposition will be known as the "Universal Peace and Commerce Exposition."

The articles of incorporation state that the exposition is to have as one of its main ends the "promoting of a sentiment of universal peace and encouraging a reign of harmony among all the nations and peoples of the earth. All peace organizations and governments will be invited to send representatives to such exposition, authorized to unite in an effort to establish an era of universal peace."

An exposition corporation has been formed, composed of several of the richest men in California. The initial capitalization has been placed at $25,000,000 which may be increased to $100,000,000 as the scheme progresses. A charter has been granted and the promoters will begin active work at once preparing for the exposition which is to be held nine years hence. It is the avowed intention of the backers of the enterprise to make this a greater exposition in cost, in scope of exhibits, and in beauty of design than the Chicago or St. Louis World's fairs. This may seem quixotic at first blush, but there is vast capital and argonautic enterprise back of the Los Angeles project. United States Senator Frank P. Flint, of California, is going to Washington armed with the plans for this mammoth exposition and will work with might and main for the pledge of a $10,000,000 appropriation from congress to aid the enterprise.

The president of the exposition company will be Henry E. Huntington, nephew of the late Collis P. Huntington, builder of the Southern Pacific railroad and one of the country's most conspicuous railroad magnates in his day. The nephew has developed a genius for building and operating trolley lines and has established in Southern California a system of urban and interurban lines more than four hundred miles in extent, capitalized at $30,000,000, and one of the greatest trolley systems in the world under one-man ownership and management. Huntington inherited many millions from his uncle and by his shrewdness and foresight has added many more millions to his wealth. He is a man of large affairs, competent to grapple with the problems of a great exposition.

Lying twenty miles from tidewater, Los Angeles is ambitious to become a great seaport. To further this ambition more than $3,000,000 has already been spent by the United States government in improving the harbor at San Pedro, to which point Los Angeles is fast building. The municipality has just voted to annex a strip of territory from its present corporate limits down to the sea. Several trans-Pacific steamship lines already make San Pedro a regular sailing port. With the completion of the Panama canal and the evolution of commerce with the Orient, Los Angeles will undoubtedly forge to the front as one of the three of four great shipping centers of the Pacific coast. Los Angeles has three transcontinental railroad lines with a fourth—George Gould's line—knocking at its doors.

Failing of an adequate water supply in its near vicinity to meet the inevitable demands of the future, Los Angeles conceived the Napoleonic plan of going to the heart of the lofty Sierra Nevada mountains, 240 miles away, where the eternal snows furnish an exhaustless supply of pure water, and to conduct through immense conduits, over plateaus and through mountain tunnels to the city's gates, a perpetual supply of 30,000 miner's inches of water. The people of Los Angeles have authorized a bond issue of $23,000,000 to build this stupendous aqueduct, surveys are being made, the federal government has granted a right of way through its forest reserves, and by 1915 it is expected the system will be complete.

This is one of the achievements which this proposed exposition is to celebrate. Not only will this give an ample supply of water for the city, but it will afford a surplus which the municipality can sell to surrounding agricultural communities for irrigation purposes.

This is the Los Angeles that is preparing to surpass all past expositions. And in the light of its remarkable achievements can its design be justly ridiculed or pronounced iridescent?

EXPLODES AN ARCTIC MYTH

Peary Shows That the Paleocrytics Sea Does Not Exist.

It was proved by Peary in his long journey westward along the coast of Greenland last spring that the Paleocrystic sea does not exist. It was 30 years ago that the world first heard of it. When Nares sailed up through the Smith sound channels to the Arctic ocean he saw, instead of the open sea that Kane had reported, an ocean blanketed with floe ice deeply covered with snow. Rising here and there above the general level were huge masses of ice, not at all like the Greenland icebergs with sharp points and irregular domes, but presenting vertical walls and flat upper surfaces like the enormous cubic blocks of ice that are seen in Antarctic waters.

Nares therefore changed the name of this part of the Arctic ocean from the open sea to the Paleocrystic sea, or, in other words, the sea of ancient ice.

Greely found later that while the pack ice rarely exceeds seven or eight feet in thickness, many of these erratic blocks were from 90 to 900 feet thick.

Greely also discovered that these masses were not composed of frozen sea water, but that they originated on the land. The theory was adduced that they were formed on comparatively level plains and were pushed forward into the sea and set adrift as ice rafts. For many years there was much speculation as to their place of origin and their distribution over this part of the Arctic ocean.

Peary has now shown that the place of origin of these prodigious, flat-topped masses of ice is not far to seek. As he went westward on his journey to complete the survey of the Grant Land coast he discovered that west of Cape Hecla all the shores are covered with a continuous glacial mass having a width of from one to 15 miles.

This extensive ice formation has no enormous elevation, but every headland is surrounded by it and all the bays are filled with it; and from its outer edge in summer huge fields of the ice break off, forming the so-called paleocrystic floes. As the current is to the east, they are floated away to the Lincoln sea, where Nares and Greely saw such numbers of them.

Peary's discovery increases the probability that, as has been conjectured, the higher masses of this glacial ice are formed by enormous ice pressure which crushes some of the blocks together and forces others under the mass. At any rate, they are not of ancient origin, and the name of Paleocrystic sea is a misnomer.—New York Sun.

JAPAN'S DREADNOUGHT.

Currently with the completion of the trials of the Dreadnought comes the news of the launching by the Japanese of a battleship, the Satsuma, which not only exceeds the British ship in size and power, but seems to have made like that vessel an enviable record in speed of construction. Most remarkable of all is the fact that this, the world's greatest battleship, has been built entirely by the Japanese themselves. Moreover, a sister ship is under construction; and we may look at any time for the announcement that she is afloat. The Satsuma is given in the telegraphic dispatches announcing the launching as being of 19,200 tons displacement, in which case she exceeds the Dreadnought by fully 1,200 tons. Her horsepower is announced as being 18,000, and her estimated speed is over 20 knots. One or other of these last figures must be in error; either the horsepower is too small or the speed too great. The most striking fact about this truly enormous vessel is her armament, which is to consist of four 12-inch guns carried in two turrets forward and aft on the center line, and no less than 12 45-calibre 10-inch guns, mounted in pairs in turrets on the broadside. By this arrangement the Satsuma can concentrate two twelves and four tens ahead and astern, and four twelves and six tens on each broadside. The Italian Marina Militare, a usually well informed journal, gives in its last issue drawings of this vessel, which also credit her with a battery of four twelves and twelve tens, the latter mounted in six two-gun turrets. The Japanese, as the result of their experience in the war, have concluded that nothing less than the 4.7-inch rapid-fire gun is sufficient to stop the large torpedo boats and destroyers, and consequently the Satsuma will carry a battery of a dozen of these pieces. In this connection it is noteworthy that this enterprising nation has four 16,000-ton 22-knot armored cruisers afloat or on the stocks, which will carry four 12-inch and eight 8-inch guns as their main battery. This gives them the same offensive power as our own battleships of the Georgia class, and practically places them in the battleship class. Evidently this youngest of the naval powers is determined to remain master of the Pacific.—Scientific American.

A Fair Deceiver.

Katie—"I never gave you any encouragement."

Ernest—"Yes you did; you lead me to believe that your father was wealthy."—Jester.

Elimination?

When two girls and a box of chocolates get together for the afternoon, the girls are left when the afternoon is over.—Somerville Journal.

Current Events.

Swift & Co.'s earnings increased 50 per cent. in 1906.

Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy denies that she was ever a spirit medium.

Harry K. Thaw's mother-in-law partially relaxes her hatred and will aid him in his trial.

Chancellor Von Bulow issues election manifesto declaring war on Socialism and Catholicism.

Secretary Wilson says the pure food laws will be strictly enforced and that violators need expect no favors.

Board of army engineers reports adversely on fourteen-foot channel between Chicago and St. Louis.

Justices of the New York court of special sessions sustain the new anti-tipping law and fine two violators.

Public debt decreases $9,258,652 during December; government revenues increase, leaving $9,275,000 surplus.

Witnesses tell interstate commerce commission that the wreck near Washington could have been avoided.

Erie road managements investigates 1906 accidents and lays the result before its employes with a sermon.

President Roosevelt sets new precedent by having Speaker Cannon as guest of honor at dinner at White House.

William Harvey is hanged at Mayersville, Miss., because poor telephone service delayed the commutation of his sentence three minutes.

Russian budget estimates for the first six months in 1907 show an increase of over eighteen million dollars more than was required in 1906.

Missionaries at Alliance, O., declare they have received a divine "gift of tongues" which they can not interpet; one foresees end of world.

After three years' chase over two continents R. C. Flower is arrested in Philadelphia, charged with defrauding mine investors of $1,000,000.

The interstate commerce commission prepares for an investigation of the Harriman roads at New York and magnate will be placed on the stand.

Secretary Wilson, after inspecting the Big Peoria distilleries, intimates that blenders will not suffer through the enforcement of the new pure food law.

Talking to a government official, James J. Hill says whenever he goes on a rail journey he is constantly fearful that he may be killed in a wreck.

Suspicion of corporation taint, according to a Topeka dispatch, is said to be attached to every candidate for the position of United States senator from Kansas.

London Standard says that Great Britain would have to help Japan if United States invaded Korea, but if Japan invaded the Philippines it would not mix in.

Wisconsin attorney general begins suits to recover $170,849 from Milwaukee for fines collected by municipal court which, it is claimed, should have been turned over to the state.

Boston's classic bean pot is above the law, judges decide, discharging persons arrested for baking beans on Sunday, but fining others who are accused of violating the old "blue laws."

Andrew Carnegie gives $750,000 for the erection of a building for the bureau of American republics, and President Roosevelt says the contribution means much for the cause of peace.

United States Judge Sanborn in Milwaukee sentences seven striking iron molders to jail for contempt for violating the injunction issued on request of the Allis-Chalmers company.

Report of interstate commerce commissioners holds railroads responsible for car shortage and coal famine in northwest, declaring that the coal traffic was neglected for better-paying freight.

Congressman Livingston and President Jordan, of the Southern Cotton association, ask for a fraud order against the New York Cotton Exchange, charging that it is a fraudulent gambling concern.

Employe's indifference to and disregard for the interests of his employer is declared by President E. P. Ripley, of the Santa Fe road, to be one of the most serious conditions which the country is facing.

Paris clubmen who see the presentation of the playlet, A Dream of Egypt, by Marquise De Borny, are so enraged by the indecency of the act that they throw boxes at the women on the stage.

Great battle for reform is opened in the west, four governors in messages to the legislatures uring the enactment of radical laws to crush trusts, graft and abuses of power and to make the people at the polls supreme.

Du Pont International Powder company is declared a conspiracy against the government by Peoria concern's president, who asks Roosevelt and congress to investigate; trust's latest move is to secure control of National Rifleman's association and force use of products.

Declaring he has heard that improper methods were used to obtain the selection of Arthur Hill, a Saginaw millionaire, as United States senator, Governor Warner of Michigan asks that an investigation of the rumors be made before Mr. Hill is given the nomination, and action by the caucus is postponed.

WATCHES

The Blade's Revised List for 1906-7—18 and 16 Sizes.

During the past season we have had many inquiries from our readers for prices on 16 size watches, that we have included them in our list this season. The 16 size watch is now the popular size for men and boys, being very much lighter in weight, smaller in size and thinner than the 18 size.

With the exception of the 3-O size watches, which are Dueber-Hampden movements, we shall handle this season only Waltham and Elgin movements. The reputation and reliability of these movements are so well known to our readers that they need no further recommendation from us.

The cases used in our watches this season are the very best grade of 25-year and 20-year gold filled cases on the market. We make no extra charge this season for hand engraved cases in the 25-year grade.

We guarantee everything we offer you to be just exactly as represented,

and you will find our prices lower than you can purchase the same quality for elsewhere.

The Waltham and Elgin watches are 18 size stem wind and stem set. The 3-O size Dueber-Hampden watches are 18 size stem wind and lever set. The 3-O size watches are the smallest ladies' watches made. They are very dainty and may be worn as chatelaines.

All Watches are sent by registered mail.

We can supply any movement made by the Waltham or Elgin companies, and will be pleased to quote prices. This offer is intended only for Blade subscribers. We desire to give our subscribers the advantage of the best quality of everything at the very lowest price.

MOVEMENTS.

No. 100—Nickel—Fifteen jewels (settings); quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damascened plates.

No. 101—Nickel—Seven jewels; quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval steel regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damascened plates.

Men's Watches

No. 100—18 size, 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $14.00

No. 101—18 size, 25-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $11.50

No. 102—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $15.00

No. 103—16 size, 25-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $12.25

No. 104—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $15.50

No. 105—18 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $12.50

No. 106—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $17.00

No. 107—16 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $14.50

No. 108—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.50

No. 109—18 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $9.75

No. 110—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.75

No. 111—16 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $10.00

No. 112—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $13.50

No. 113—18 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $10.50

No. 114—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $15.00

No. 115—16 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $12.50

Nickel Silver Cases

No. 116—18 size, 7-jeweled works $5.30

No. 117—16 size, 7-jeweled works $6.75

No. 118—18 size, 15-jeweled works $6.00

No. 119—16 size, 15-jeweled works $8.75

Ladies' 6 Size

No. 120—25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.50

No. 121—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $13.50

No. 122—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $11.00

No. 123—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $12.25

Ladies' O Size

No. 124—25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $14.00

No. 125—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $17.50

No. 126—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $13.00

No. 127—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $16.50

Ladies' 3-O Size

No. 128—"The 400" 25-year hunting case, 17-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $18.50

No. 129—"The Diadem," 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $15.00

No. 130—"Molly Stark," 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $13.75

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FOR 1907

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These patterns provide for the allowance of all seams; are easy, simple and practical to use, and perfect in fit. If the correct size is selected, a garment may be cut and made to fit perfectly without any alteration.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to distinguish them, unless at a discount. Write very plainly the NUMBER and NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered, Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

Ladies' Tight-Fitting Cutaway Jacket—Paris Pattern No. 1768—All Seams Allowed.

A smart-looking, tight-fitting jacket, severely tailored, is here portrayed. It is given the best possible lines by long seams to the shoulders both front and back and illustrates the modish length for this special style. Coat laps below the center seam and plaits below the waist at the side back seams impart the masculine effect liked in these jackets. The fronts close in single-breasted fashion below

moderately long lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling coat collar; and below the closing, which is one hole and button below the waist, the fronts separate and are prettily rounded off at the corners. The mode of fitting creates the straight front and broad shoulder lines so smart looking. The sleeves are the regulation two-seam coat sleeves and may be gathered or plaited at the top.

These jackets are used independently and in suits, and consequently are made up in all sorts of coatings, cloths and suitings. They are always strictly tailored. The collar and lapels may be faced with velvet or have inlays of velvet. Elaborate suit jackets are often richly braided.

The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the jacket requires 4½ yards of goods, 27 inches wide, or 3¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 54 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Misses' Yoke Waist, With High or Low Neck, Long or Elbow Sleeves, and With or Without Bertha—Paris Pattern No. 1753—All Seams Allowed.

A deep bertha, that may be plain or trimmed, gives distinction to this charming waist for party, dancing or other dressy frocks. One view shows the bertha covered with three ruffles of edging and the shallow round yoke of all-over embroidery. The bertha is sewed on along the lower edge of the yoke, and extends well over the sleeves, giving broad and long-sloping lines that are picturesque

and smart. The front and back are gathered to the yoke and also under the belt at the centre, the front puffing out just enough to be soft and becoming. The waist may be made high or low necked, the high neck being finished with a standing collar. For the low neck the yoke is omitted, and a dainty touch may be given by a little frill of lace, a ruching or a garland of buds or blossoms. Either elbow puff sleeves finished in frills at the edge or long sleeves, formed of a soft puff at the top and close cuffs from elbow to wrist, may be used, as preferred.

This waist will be a favorite by and by in summer frocks of lawn, dimity, organdy, etc.

The pattern is in 3 sizes—13 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years, the waist will require 4 yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Misses' Shirtwaist, With Diagonal Closing—Paris Pattern No. 1739—All Seams Allowed.

A smart shirt for linen, pique, madras, fancy and plain flannel, nun's veiling and becoming cotton shirtings of all varieties is here illustrated made of café au lait flannel with a row of fancy brown braid on the edges of the collar and cuffs and along the neck and front edges of the fronts. The neck is slightly low at the

throat in V effect and is finished with a deep rolling collar having broad pointed ends. The fronts lap diagonally and close with buttonholes and large fancy metal buttons. Two plaits turning toward each other are stitched in each front from the shoulder to the bust line in slot effect, a button marking the ends of the stitching, and the resulting fulness is drawn prettily under the belt, the fronts being left loose to be adjusted as most becoming to the figure. Two plaits are stitched in slot effect all the way down each side of the back, which is gathered at the waist between the plaits. The cuffs are in pointed roll-back style and the sleeves are gathered top and bottom, being broad and full at the top and small below the elbow according to the newest lines.

Plaid or checked silk or stitched taffeta bands could be used instead of the braid, if preferred.

The pattern is in 3 sizes—13 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years, the waist needs 4¼ yards of goods, 20 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Misses' Four-gored Gathered Skirt, With or Without Flounce—Paris Pattern No. 1751—All Seams Allowed.

A modish four-gored gathered skirt for organdy, mull, lawn, linen, dimity, voile, silk, cashmere, cloth and other seasonable dress goods is here illustrated made of pale yellow China silk. The gores are shaped to give good width at the edge and only enough fulness to be graceful at the top. A deep gathered flounce headed

by two rows of insertion and trimmed above its hem with three rows, in girlish and pretty. It may, however, be omitted and the skirt trimmed in any desired way.

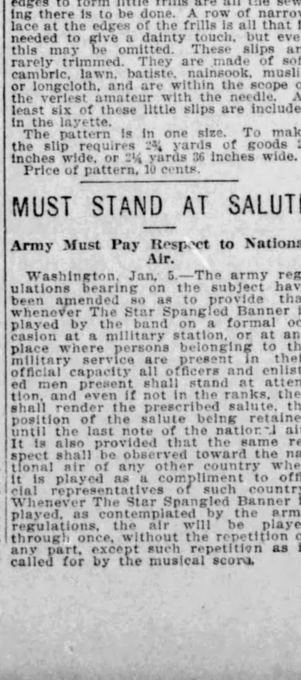
This model will be exceedingly popular in tub frocks during the coming season. In elaborate skirts, the flounce will often be of embroidered flouncing. A charming effect is produced by cutting the bottom of the flounce in battlements and setting a lace-edged ruffle underneath and a little frill of lace at the edges.

The patterns is in 3 sizes—13 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years the skir with gores cut away beneath flounce requires 8 yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 4½ yards 36 inches wide, or 4 yards 42 inches wide. The skirt without flounce needs 6¾ yards 20 inches wide, or 3⅝ yards 36 inches wide, or 3¼ yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Infants' One-piece Slip—Paris Pattern No. 1761—All Seams Allowed.

The simplest of little slips for the baby is here shown. The sleeves are cut in one with the slip so that there are no seams on the shoulders, the only seams being one at each side, extending from the wrist of the sleeve to the bottom of the slip. These seams, a hem at the bottom, and a gathering put in at the neck and sleeve



edges to form little frills are all the sewing there is to be done. A row of narrow lace at the edges of the frills is all that is needed to give a dainty touch, but even this may be omitted. These slips are rarely trimmed. They are made of soft cambric, lawn, batiste, nainsook, muslin or longcloth, and are within the scope of the veriest amateur with the needle. At least six of these little slips are included in the layette.

The pattern is in one size. To make the slip requires 2¾ yards of goods 27 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 36 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

MUST STAND AT SALUTE

Army Must Pay Respect to National Air.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The army regulations bearing on the subject have been amended so as to provide that whenever The Star Spangled Banner is played by the band on a formal occasion at a military station, or at any place where persons belonging to the military service are present in their official capacity all officers and enlisted men present shall stand at attention, and even if not in the ranks, they shall render the prescribed salute, the position of the salute being retained until the last note of the national air. It is also provided that the same respect shall be observed toward the national air of any other country when it is played as a compliment to official representatives of such country. Whenever The Star Spangled Banner is played, as contemplated by the army regulations, the air will be played through once, without the repetition of any part, except such repetition as is called for by the musical score.

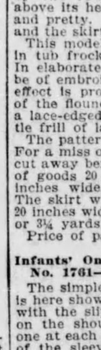
This Fine Modern Double Barrel Gun For Only $13.50

If it isn't as good as it looks, you can have your money back

This excellent double barrel gun has real English twist barrels, doll's head extension and three-mat rib—all qualities of a high-priced gun.

DESCRIPTION.—(See diagram for rib-matting and doll's head extension joint—the strongest jointing ever put on a shot gun.) This high grade, three-piece, breech-loading, take-down pattern, hammer shot gun is fitted with 12 or 16 gauge 28 or 30 inch genuine London twist barrels—left barrel full choke bored, right barrel modified choke. Has superb doll's head extension jointing and fine three-mat rib. Has fine hard Walnut stock with hand-checkered pistol grip and hand-checkered forearm. Lock work and parts all drop forged. The finest double barreled gun ever offered for the money. HAMMERLESS PATTERN COSTS $10 MORE.

Sent for $13.50,—safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed—if not found in nearest store. Mention this advertisement. Mention gauge and length of barrel desired.



A—Doll's Head Extension.
B—Slot for Dog.
C—Circled Pit to fit Doll's Head Extension.
D—Dog, slides solidly into slot.
E—3-Mat Rib.
F—English Twist Barrel.
G—Shell Extractor.

All high grade features. Gun weighs 7 to 9 pounds. Shoots nitro (smokeless) powder.

Write for Catalogue of Shot Guns, Rifles, Revolvers.

The Hopkins & Allen Arms Co.
117 Franklin St., Norwich, Conn.
Largest Fire Arm Mfrs. in the World.

ASK FOR LOWER TARIFF

Commission Calls It Greatest Need of Philippines.

Washington, Jan. 2.—An appeal to congress, almost pathetic in its intensity, to grant relief to our wards in the far east from the tariff burdens that now depress their industries, forms the striking chapter in the annual report of the Philippine commission. The report states that the principal ray of hope which came to the people of the Philippines in the midst of their losses from rinderpest, locusts, droughts, the typhoon and low prices for their products, was that they might be furnished relief from the excessive duties now imposed upon imports of sugar and tobacco into the United States. That is still a hope of the future.

It is deemed fruitless to reiterate in detail the arguments that so often have been made for the reduction of the duty on sugar and tobacco. But with the utmost earnestness the commission repeats its former recommendation that congress at least reduce the duties on the two products to 25 per cent of the present rates. In general, the Philippine commission recommends that in view of the present agricultural and financial crisis in the islands, all possible measures calculated to increase their commercial prosperity without interfering with that of the United States should certainly be adopted. There has been a marked decrease in the production of tobacco in the islands, due to a lack of suitable market—that of the United States being closed by the absoluteely prohibitory duties imposed by the Dingley tariff—and to the consequent low price realized for the leaf.

The postal savings bank system has been established and, according to the commissioner's report, success seems to be assured from the start. During the year an act has been passed providing for a postal savings bank to be administered under the bureau of posts, with authority to establish branches in every postoffice throughout the archipelago.

This system will meet a much-needed requirement, and it is believed to be one of the most important pieces of legislation which has been enacted. It will tend, it is declared, gradually to win the Filipino from his love of gambling and putting his money on the hazard of the cockpit, induce him to save his little funds and thus enable him to purchase a homestead or agricultural machinery or to enlarge his existing possessions.

As to the development of the inexhaustible resources of the Philippines, now under way, through the medium of American capital, the report of the commission gives some most interesting facts. American enterprise and business sagacity have already made great progress in a field that a few years ago was almost wholly occupied by foreigners. Up-to-date systems of lighting and street railway transportation have been inaugurated in the city of Manila, in which millions of American money is invested.

Contracts are held by enterprising Americans for harbor works at Manila involving an expenditure of over $4,000,000, and harbor works are under way at Iloilo and Cebu, both in the hands of Americans. A modern telephone system has been installed in Manila, with American capital, and probably will gradually extend itself throughout the whole of the island of Luzon.

Concessions have been granted and surveys are under way for the construction of 300 miles of railway in the Visayan islands and over 400 miles in Luzon, due wholly to the business enterprise of American capital, and will involve between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000 of expenditure. Electric lighting plants have been installed at Iloilo and Cebu under American auspices and with American capital.

An important American bank has been established and has captured its fair share of the banking in the islands; contracts involving millions of dollars for new waterworks and sewer systems for the city of Manila have already been awarded to American capital; contracts have likewise been awarded to Americans for the construction of two immense steel and cement wharves or piers at Manila; large lumber concerns have been organized in different parts of the islands by Americans, and are seizing considerable portions of business for both imported and domestic lumber; the largest private stationery and printing establishment in the islands is in the hands of Americans; the second largest establishment in the world for the manufacture of cocoanut products is doing business in the islands under American control and with American capital. One of the largest importing and exporting houses in the archipelago, under American management and with American capital, already has captured a most formidable portion of current business.

American lawyers, physicians, dentists and merchants are found in every direction; an aggregation of American capital has given a tremendous impetus to the most important product of the island—abaca, or manila hemp, which has no rival in the markets of the world—by absorbing several of the older and larger companies and the use of new appliances. Whatever development has been made in the mining industry has been by rugged and hardy Americans, backed by American capital.

DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION

President Holds First Formal Function at White House.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The reception in honor of the diplomatic corps, the first of the series of formal receptions at the White House, was given last night by President and Mrs. Roosevelt. About 2,000 guests were present. Invited to meet the diplomatic corps were the members of the cabinet, the supreme court, the members of both houses of congress, officers of the army and navy, and representatives of official and resident society.

The White House was brilliantly decorated and illuminted for the occasion. Rare palms, potted plants and exquisite cut flowers were arranged effectively in every available space. In the red, the blue and the green parlors the predominant decorations were vases of cut flowers. The marine band, 60 pieces strong, furnished music throughout the reception.

Baron Mayor Desplanches, Italian ambassador, as dean of the corps, headed the line of diplomats. Andrew Carnegie and Cornelius Vanderbilt were among the guests.

A FULL DOLLAR'S WORTH OF

MAN MEDICINE

FREE FOR A DIME.

Here's a proposition, men, that makes it easy ENOUGH for any weak man to try MAN MEDICINE.

Dig up a dime—right now—secure this whole dollar's worth by return mail—and get well at home—quietly.

MAN MEDICINE buys, is THE STUFF for the weak, weary man. It is the result of years of experience and study of men's weaknesses. It is scientific and it is harmless, but its quick action in manbuilding work is a wonder.

MAN MEDICINE puts the "nerve" into a man; takes the flinching out of his eyes and straightens his backbone. It will make you self-assertive, self-confident, able, powerful and vehement with the manly confidence that bubbles up in the strong-nerved body. Be that kind of a man—you can.

Send us a dime today; we will send you a dollar—in MAN MEDICINE—worth a "dollar a drop" some people say. Don't delay—there's nothing on the green footstool that will do the work for you like Man Medicine. It costs you a dime to try—the cost of the package—to get a full-sized dollar package of MAN MEDICINE sent free to your home in plain, unmarked wrapper. Interstate Remedy Co., 296 Luck Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

CURRENCY WEAK POINT

Have No Fears, Announces Secretary Shaw.

Washington, Jan. 1.—"There is no occasion for alarm. Our only anxiety need be lest we fall of facilities to properly garner, store, transport and market our multiplied blessings. Let every man be of good cheer and try to be conservative in everything except thankfulness."

Secretary Shaw thus concludes a resume of the year's financial record which he says has been prepared in response to multiplied requests. In round numbers he places the receipts for the calendar year 1906 at $625,000,000 and the expenditures at $566,000,000, or an excess of receipts over expenditures of $59,000,000. As there has been no change in the tariff laws or the laws relating to internal revenue, Secretary Shaw says the large increase in receipts is due solely to the extraordinary trade activity. The total expenditure, however, for 1906 as compared with 1905, he says, shows a decrease of but $5,000,000.

Discussing the finances of the government for the six months of the present fiscal year just closed, the secretary says that the books of the treasury show surplus receipts over expenditures of $25,000,000 as compared with a deficit of $8,000,000 for the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year. The cash in the treasury is $190,000,000 as compared with $171,000,000 a year ago, an increase of $19,000,000. The cash on hand in national bank depositories is $159,000,000 as compared with $65,000,000 a year ago, an increase of $94,000,000, and the total cash in the general fund is $356,000,000 as against $242,000,000 a year ago. Against this cash are liabilities at the present time $13,000,000 greater than at the same time last year. The available cash balance has increased during the year $101,000,000.

With the general fund standing at $237,000,000, Secretary Shaw remarks that the bonds maturing July 1, 1907, can be paid, if it shall be deemed wise, and still leave a working balance of more than $120,000,000.

If the owners would accept the money, he says, the bonds could be paid now, but he doubts if any considerable number of the holders would accept payment at this time because they are of the class who care for little else than certainty of security and exemption from taxation. Mr. Shaw says he has thought best, however, to leave to his successor the discretion of paying these bonds at maturity or of refunding such portion as he may deem appropriate.

During the last twelve months, the secretary continues, the money in actual circulation, exclusive of the amount in the treasury vaults, has increased over $200,000,000. Of this increase $145,000,000 is available for bank reserve and $60,000,000 is in national bank circulation, "which," he says, "seems to be a complete answer to the oft-repeated and ill-advised criticism that the independent treasury system necessarily results in contraction when money is most needed." He maintains, therefore, that the existing money stringency, world-wide in its extent, is traceable in no respect and in no degree to the independent treasury system of the United States. He says the manifest and admitted shortage has been caused by the unprecedented prosperity in this country and intolerable prosperity everywhere.

The people of the United States, he declared, consume, per capita, more food, more clothes, more of everything than any other people in the world, and when prosperous they import very largely. This, he asserts, naturally encourages industry everywhere and unusual business activity calls for an unusual amount of actual money and of credits based on actual money.

As to the currency system of the United States, Secretary Shaw says that in his judgment it permits adequate expansion, but that its weakness is its failure to produce contraction. The volume of money, he contends, does not respond to the volume of our business. The annual increase, he adds, may be sufficient, but there is no annual contraction during the dull summer months. "Only the panicky, timid and ill advised," he says, "charge the admitted stringency solely or largely to stock and bond speculation."

Just now speculation in real estate is at high tide and the opinion is expressed that very likely as much money is tied up in options and margins in real estate as in options and margins on stocks and bonds.

"It is idle to complain of the inevitable," he continues. "The spirit of speculation is among us and, like the drink habit, those most addicted are frequently the loudest in denunciation. It fill becomes the real estate speculator, to decry every other manifestation of desire to get rich quick. The epithet 'black' bandied between pot and kettle is never instructive, and just now it is not even entertaining."

The effect of the present car shortage on the money market also is alluded to. The secretary says:

"A larger crop of cotton than usual and an unprecedented yield of cereals, fruits and every other agricultural product has filled granaries and warehouses to overflowing and congested every important railway. A few years ago the freight cars of the country averaged 40 miles per day, but owing to the present congested condition and insufficient terminal facilities and factory sidings they now average but 25 miles a day.

"In the absence of more trackage and increased terminal facilities an increase in the number of cars increases congestion and fails to afford adequate relief. Non-perishable freight is shifted on side tracks to make room for that which is more important. This delayed freight, however, is owned by somebody and someone's money is thus tied up. The producer has sold it, though it has not reached the consumer. It is represented somewhere by borrowed money and the delay in shipment extends the loan. The same is true of all material on its way to factories."

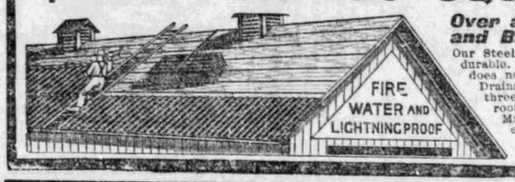
Co-operation between the commercial banks of the country the secretary says is impossible, because the Sherman anti-trust law forbids it. "Instead," he says, "we have approximately twenty thousand institutions engaged in commercial banking, each a law unto itself so long as it does not violate statutory requirements with respect to investments and reserve. As a natural and unavoidable result no combined effort is made in midsummer to provide ample reserve for the strain inevitable upon the return of business activity incident to the fall and winter months. Under our present system the only possible contraction during the summer, and the only possible provision for the fall, is accomplished by the secretary of the treasury withdrawing government deposits from the banks when the funds are not needed and restoring them to the channels of trade as the needs of business require. By keeping a taut rein wild speculation may be prevented and in most instances a resultant crash averted.

"Unfortunately the banks are not the only nor the principal sufferers from contagious financial diseases. Generally they are able to protect themselves, for if their loans have been well made they have only to refuse additional accommodations and await results. If a crash should come, from whatever cause, factories will close their doors, the weekly pay roll will cease and the people least responsible for conditions will be the ones on whom this lesson of self-reliance will fall with saddest effect."

In conclusion, Secretary Shaw says: "It is urged against the present policy that it places too much power and authority in one man. It does not place power or authority with one man. The responsibility rests with an administration. A financial panic ruins any administration. For years the name of a very worthy president, a man with high ideals and lofty patriotism, was well night a reproach because his administration was accompanied with widespread financial disaster. If an administration is to be held responsible for the financial health of the people, the medicine chest and the surgeon's kit should not be sunk in the sea.

"All authority is subject to abuse. No voice was raised against the rate bill because it permits one man, through an interstate commerce commission, removable at pleasure and appointive in vacation at will, to fix arbitrarily if he pleases, subject to as yet undetermined jurisdiction by the courts, the freight rate on every product of 80,000,000 people. It is presumed—yes, it is known—that a President responsible not to himself, but to the party that has made him will so acquit himself, if within his power, as to vindicate the choice of that party and of the people who elected him. Admittedly our present monetary system is defective, but the assumption that one can be substituted that will be perfect is somewhat violent."

$1.50 FOR 100 SQUARE FEET STEEL ROOFING

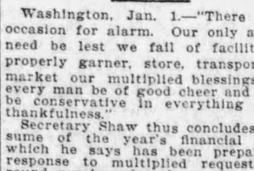


Over a Million Square Feet at One-Third Reduction. Buy Your Roofing and Building Covering Direct from Us. We Save You Big Money

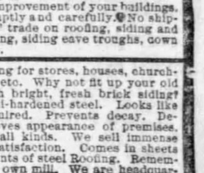
Our Steel Roofing is cheapest in price of all steel roofings. It is the most economical in the long run. It is the most durable. It withstands the elements better than any other kind. It is superior in every respect. Stronger, lasts longer, does not become soft in hot weather. Does not crack, dry or rot. Withstands winter storms. Does not soak up. Drains your roof perfectly. Makes it fire proof, lightning proof, water proof. Much cheaper than shingles. Lasts three times as long. Away ahead of slate. Does not break or crack. No tar or patented compounds. It is the ideal roof covering. Prepared roofings are expensive and not satisfactory. Steel roofing does not taint rain water. Makes your building cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Thousands of squares sold every month. Farmers everywhere using it for covering houses, barns, outbuildings of all kinds, storm sheds, poultry houses, hog sheds, etc. Just the thing for elevator siding, stores, churches and buildings of every sort. Easily laid. No special tools required. Hammer and nails, that's all. Absolutely new, fresh from our factory. All ready to put on when received. Can be laid over old roofs.

$1.50 Per Square is price for 100 square feet of our No. 15 grade Flat wide and 24 inches long. Corrugated roofing like illustration, sheets 22 inches wide and 24 inches long, $1.75. At 25 cents per square additional we will furnish sheets 6 and 8 feet long. We are headquarters for metal roofing, selling more direct to farmers than all others combined. We have built up an enormous business on steel roofing and siding because we have given prompt and correct service. Thousands of our steel roofs in constant use for years all over the country. Absolutely the longest lived and most practical roof covering made. Inexpensive. Sold in quantities to suit. We can fill your order promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Dealers get from $2.25 to $3.00 per square. Factories add their profits. So do jobbers. You pay all. Save this per cent. Order direct from us. Send us estimate of material of any kind needed in the construction or improvement of your buildings. We can surely help you economize. We make shipments promptly and carefully. No shipments delayed from our end. We have the largest farmers' trade on roofing, siding and building materials in America. We quote lowest prices on roofing, siding eave troughs, cown spoutings, etc. SHREWD BUYERS SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

Brick Siding, $2.00 Just the right thing for stores, houses, churches, barns, hotels, etc. Why not fit up your old building by covering it with bright, fresh brick siding? Easily put on. Made of semi-hardened steel. Looks like brick. No special tools required. Prevents decay. Decreases fire liability. Improves appearance of premises. Adaptable for buildings of all kinds. We sell immense quantities. Gives thorough satisfaction. Comes in sheets 24x68 inches. Has all good points of steel Roofing. Remember, you buy direct from our own mill. We are headquarters for brick siding.



Metal Ceilings, $2.00 Fine steel beaded ceiling, $2.00 per 100 square feet. Ideal ceiling for stores, offices, kitchens, restaurants, etc. No falling plaster. Always neat and attractive. Economical and lasting. Furnished ready to put up. No special tools required. Comes in sheets 24 inches by six and eight feet long. Also used for siding.



We Pay the Freight to all points east of Colo., except Okla., Texas and Ind. Ter. To these points we pay the freight at 15c per square additional. To all points west of Kansas, we pay the freight at 80c per square additional. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We will send roofing, siding, ceiling, etc. to anyone answering this ad and mentioning this paper. C. O. D., with privilege of examination, if you will send us 25% of the amount of your order in cash. Balance to be paid after material reaches your station. If not found as represented you do not have to take the shipment, and your deposit will be cheerfully refunded.

Send for Catalog Ask for our 500-page Catalog No. W. B. 207 free. Full of bargains from cover to cover. Quotes lowest prices on everything needed on the farm and in the home. Contains special bargains on lumber, building supplies, pipe, paints, fencing, doors, windows, sash, heating apparatus, wire nails, tanks, household supplies of all kinds, machinery, furniture of all kinds, waterworks systems, in short, thousands of articles in every day use on the farm and in the home. We guarantee satisfaction on all purchases. Our Capital Stock and Surplus is over One Million Dollars. We refer to any mercantile agency or express company or bank or any business house in Chicago. Fill out and mail us coupon or write us and we will send you our catalog.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
35th and Iron Streets, CHICAGO

NOTE—We are making very low prices on Wire and Fencing.

Please fill out and mail to
CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.,
35th and Iron St., Chicago.

Name.....
Town.....
R. F. D..... P. O. B.....
County..... State .....
What kind of buildings have you?
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Size?.....
Are you interested in Roofing?.....
Siding?..... Ceiling?.....
We send to Readers of
Toledo Blade
Free our 500-page Wonderful Bargain Catalog.
Do you want it?.....

WITNESSES SUMMONED

Commerce Commission Starts Block Signal Inquiry.

Washington, Jan. 4.—An inquiry into the operation of the block signal systems of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and of the Southern railway was instituted today by the interstate commerce commission. In making the inquiry, the commission is acting under authority of a resolution of congress adopted at the last session calling for a report on the working of the railroad block system generally. Specific instances of what appears to be a failure of the block signal device, or as one of the commissioners expressed it, the failure of the human end of the device—to prevent accidents involving loss of not only property, but life, were afforded by the recent disastrous accidents on the Southern railway at Lawyers, Va., and on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, at Terra Cotta, D. C. These accidents the commission determined to investigate so far as they bear relation to the operation of the block signals. Officials of both the Southern and the Baltimore & Ohio were subpoenaed before the commission to give it such information as they might possess. If, after the officers of the lines have been examined it be deemed desirable to do so, the commission may call officials of other lines on which wrecks recently have occurred, on account of the apparent disregard of the block signals for the failure of the system to accomplish its purpose.

The following witnesses have been summoned to appear and were present: Charles Seldon, superintendent telegraph; John G. Wilson, assistant general attorney; G. S. Potter, third vice-president; J. F. Dent, train dispatcher; J. W. Kelley, Jr., train master; H. S. Peddicord, road foreman; F. P. Patonall, signal engineer, and Thomas Fitzgerald, general manager, all of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; J. S. Hitchcock, a locomotive engineer of this city and Eli C. Forrester, of Denver, Colorado.

NOBEL MEDAL RECEIVED

President Gets Diploma and Prize for Peace.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The Nobel prize medal recently conferred on President Roosevelt by the Norwegian storthing has been received at the White House, having been transmitted by American Minister Peirce, at Christiania. With the medal is a diploma setting forth the award. The prize money which approximates something over $37,000, has not yet arrived. The prize medal is a beautiful piece of solid gold, appropriately figured and lettered. It contains about $250 worth of solid gold. On one side is a raised face of Nobel, the author of the prize, and on the other side is a representation of two men fighting and a third attempting to part them. Around the outer edges of this side are the words: "Pro pace et fraternatate gentium." The medal and diploma will be retained by the president, while the prize itself will be placed as a nucleus for a fund to promote peace between capital and labor.

NO REPORT ON BOYCOTT

State Department Is Confident of China's Attitude.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The state department officials are still without advices from consular or diplomatic officers in China concerning the mass meeting reported to have been held in Canton for the purpose of reviving the boycott on American goods, but it was stated at the department today that his government feels sure the Chinese government will not lend its assistance to a revival of the American boycott. The state department does not believe that any movement not countenanced by the Chinese government will have great success, and is disposed to take the position that whatever trouble there may be in the vicinity of Canton is purely local and should not be regarded as an indication of a revival of the general movement against American commerce which resulted so disastrously to many American interests in China.

CORTELYOU STEPS OUT

Retires From Chairmanship of National Committee.

Washington, Jan. 7.—George B. Cortelyou today announced his retirement as chairman of the Republican National committee. Hon. Harry S. New, vice chairman, will become acting chairman of the committee.

NEVER TIRES

Of the Food That Restored Her to Health.

"My food was killing me and I didn't know the cause," writes a Colo. young lady. "For two years I was thin and sickly, suffering from indigestion and inflammatory rheumatism.

"I had tried different kinds of diet, plain living, and many of the remedies recommended, but got no better.

"Finally, about five weeks ago, mother suggested that I try Grape-Nuts, and I began at once, eating it with a little cream or milk. A change for the better began at once.

"Today I am well and am gaining weight and strength all the time. I've gained 10 lbs. in the last five weeks and do not suffer any more from indigestion and the rheumatism is all gone.

"I know it is to Grape-Nuts alone that I owe my restored health. I still eat the food twice a day and never tire of it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The flavor of Grape-Nuts is peculiar to itself. It is neutral, not too sweet and has an agreeable, healthful quality that never grows tiresome.

One of the sources of rheumatism is from overloading the system with acid material, the result of imperfect digestion and assimilation.

As soon as improper food is abandoned and Grape-Nuts is taken regularly, digestion is made strong, the organs do their work of building up good red blood cells and of carrying away the excess of disease-making material from the system.

The result is a certain and steady return to normal health and mental activity. "There's a reason." Read the little book "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

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HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

JENNINGS

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.

Vitalize your actions with thoughts of strength, character and purpose.

THURSDAY.

Live in your inner consciousness the life you wish realized. Guard, nurture and improve your ideas, and thus your life.

FRIDAY.

Study your hopes, and resolutely expect what you wish. Persevere in your determination to succeed in your plans, but be sure that they will injure no human being.

SATURDAY.

To one giving right thought a fair trial, no doubt of its power will ever come.

SUNDAY.

Recognize God as the potency of your life in soul and body, and you are thereby clothed with power in His name to overcome every evil, and dwell secure in the consciousness of His being.

MONDAY.

Fear, with its distrust and despondency, is the one demoralizing and killing state; while faith, with its confiding hopefulness, is the great life giver and health restorer.

TUESDAY.

Pour forth all the odor, color, charm and happiness you have to all your friends, to your home, to your daily society, to the poor and sorrowful, to the joyous and the prosperous. Charm the world by love.

Love of Nature Strengthens Love of Home

EMILY S. BOUTON

I have become very much interested in the movement to turn the attention of city dwellers to the desirability of homes in the country where there may be breathing spaces around each one and an opportunity to earn a living with less expenditure of vital force. I have spoken of it before in this column and the excellence of the thought grows upon me, for today much of the misery in cities comes from overcrowding in limited areas.

We know that in these great tenement houses are children who have never seen trees and to whom singing birds in the green branches would be a wonder. It is not strange that these little ones grow up into men and women who, for the most part, are a menace to the community.

The sentiment which what is known as the Homecroft movement is trying to strengthen is one that will cultivate a love of nature, will beautify what are now waste places, and will make real homes for workers. It will prevent land monopoly, the destruction of forests, the exhausting of running streams by which land may be irrigated, and help to build up a love for the home which is made a place of comfort and beauty through the effort of the dwellers therein.

This is a movement which should especially challenge the support of women. Their interest naturally centers in the gathering place of the family, in the surroundings where the greater portion of their life is passed. The difference between one or two rooms in a tenement building for which rent must be paid, and the little individualized house, surrounded with trees and a garden, of which the owner's wife is the mistress, makes a wonderful difference in the character, as is proven over and over again.

The multiplication of such homes throughout the country is not an impossibility, for there is land enough and to spare if it is utilized, near every city or town, great or small. It is the sentiment that must be aroused, the desire to be created. And women are doing much in this direction through the school garden movement, more than can yet be realized. The child in whom the love of watching things grow is born or strengthened will grow up with a longing for a little ground of his own which he may plant with whatever he chooses and thus make nature a friend.

Not long ago I read an article by George H. Maxwell, who is the executive chairman of the National Irrigation and Rural Settlements associations and also the editor of the Tallsman, and leader in the Homecroft movement. In it he told of the marvelous strength of Japan shown in the conquering of Russia in the late war, declaring that the secret lay in what he called the "efficiency of the unit," in other words in the health, strength and intelligence of the Japanese people as a whole. He says that out of the 45,000,000 population, 30,000,000 are farmers, or what we would name gardeners. In reality a Japanese farm is only a fertilized and irrigated garden which is cared for in a scientific way. It is no wonder that this land of radient sunshine, of fruits and flowers, of luminous blue skies, possesses a strange witchery for the American who is familiar with wide stretches of uncultivated acres, unbeautiful to the eye and with its great possibilities untouched.

Somewhere I saw this about the life of the Japanese farmer:

Measured in money he is not rich. But he dwells in a comfortable and inviting home, purged of every taint of dirt and dust. The transparent paper walls of his house, made of bark from his mitsumata shrubs, flood his dwelling with light and keep out the wind. He enjoys good food served in dainty, but inexpensive dishes made of native woods. Even in the homes of the poorest, there are no visible signs of poverty. There is no squalor in agricultural Japan.

One might think from this and many other things that are written that the once faraway island is a Paradise, but there are some drawbacks. Until very recently the condition of women in the higher classes was a state of subjection and humiliation. The wife of the peasant was much nearer an equality with her husband and closer to him in affection than the wife of the emperor to her wedded lord. The light of a higher civilization in that respect has dawned. Less than twenty years ago for the first time, the emperor publicly placed his wife upon his own level by allowing her to ride beside him in the coach during a grand procession in the imperial city. It was fittingly upon the occasion of the promulgation of the Liberal constitution in 1889 that he showed this public recognition of her right as a wife and mother to share in his honors and dignities.

Needless is it to say that this breaking of an old feudal law was the beginning of what must work a wonderful change in the condition of Japanese women. That they have acquired a new independence through their better education and opportunities was evidenced in the war with Russia in which their patriotism, and their devotion to their country's good were so apparent.

Right here I am reminded of what might have had no small influence in bringing about this change. It is a pretty story of five young girls of good family, who, back in 1872, chaperoned by the Japanese legation in Washington, came here to get a glimpse of a most unfamiliar civilization. They were put at school in Georgetown, with homes in certain old Georgetown families. Mabel Loomis Todd who tells the story describes her first call—herself a school girl—upon these young strangers from the mysterious Oriental land:

Into the dim drawing-room, dark with mahogany and ancestors' portraits, I was ushered, a room I knew well already, but which seemed to have acquired unsuspected qualities on this important day. And before many minutes the guests appeared, vivid spots of color and brightness in the sombre room, these daughters of the antipodes, clothed as yet in their graceful embroidered kimonos, and superb obis of brocade, their shining black hair simply yet carefully arranged, and the softest of white tabis on their slender feet.

Gentle birth was at once manifest by their exquisite manners. They were not princesses, as we had then learned, but from the upper class; and our voices involuntarily lowered to match, if possible, the sweetness of theirs, as we smiled a welcome and growing acquaintance across the gulf of unknown speech, a progressive friendliness hardly needing an interpreter.

Later these girls went to Vassar and Bryn Mawr, graduated, and then returned to their native land to become influential and enlightening forces there. And today we are told that owing to this venture into a new land, joined to the progressive spirit of a people who are determined to gain whatever of good, whatever seems to them of promise in forwarding the interests of the country loved with such fervor, they are prepared to do, no matter how much upon the surface it may seem to war with their ancient traditions.

I have wandered far afield from the thought with which I started, namely to urge the strengthening of the sentiment of homes and gardens everywhere. This is not an idle thing, but a possibility which women, through united influence, may work towards making a reality.

Two things were powerful in giving the Japanese their victory over the Russians. One, as said before, was their passionate love of home, and of their Emperor who represents to them all that is most sacred. The other is their absolute fearlessness in hours of danger. It does not matter what is back of this lack of fear when facing dangers and death—it is there—and was a most potent influence in bringing them their wonderful success. No one can doubt but the two are closely connected, that an all pervading, all absorbing love of home is a potent force in banishing fear.

The greater the number of real homes, therefore, the stronger the nation, and it is this which makes the Homecroft movement important. And it is this that gives the school gardens and all training in what brings a love of nature a progressive place among educational factors.

The Cozy Corner

AGAIN THE SIMPLE LIFE.

Mrs. Hemans, who must have missed much that is desirable in life, wrote:

"There's beauty all around our paths
If but our watchful eyes
Can see it midst familiar things
And in its lowly guise."

I think there are very many people who just miss happiness by refusing to see things in their best light. The truest realization of a person's lot can be obtained by comparison. The life of the lady who wrote of her situation reminds me of a picture I once saw: A beautiful home surrounded by bare, forbidding hills, but, as you look at the little house nestled among the trees and imagine it brightened by the sunlight you forget the barrenness of the setting. The providence of God illuminates the barest life as the sunlight brightens the dullest scene.

It seems to me that it takes so little to create beauty in one's life that no one should be allowed to feel neglected in that respect and our every effort towards making others happy is sure to be followed by a reflex happiness for ourselves. Beyond the earth is heaven, and by constantly looking foward to that as the end we are striving for, we can more patiently bear the trials and difficulties we meet in this life.—Wilhelmina Alwes.

A letter has been received by the editor from one who claims to have proven that we do not always have the correct name and address of our correspondents even though we say it is necessary before a letter is accepted. This—lady—writes that she sent us a letter which we used, and which was signed by two fictitious names—one as the real name and the other to be published. If this—lady—receives any pleasure from this proceeding she is perfectly welcome to it. We ask the true name and address of correspondents as much for their own sakes as for ours, and an illustration of this is at hand in the fact that a letter to this very woman, in care of The Blade, has been received from some one who admired the letter to which she refers, but cannot, of course, be fowarded to her as she tells us we have not her true address.

A CHARACTERISTIC CONVERSATION.

While the merchant in a country store sat reading the daily paper, a little mouse ran upon a cheese (not seeing the trap that had been set for him) and began to help himself. He soon heard small voices about the room, and this is what was said:

"I'm so lonesome I'm going to have a show," said the window.

"You can't; you have too many panes," said the potato.

"You keep your eyes open and you will see."

"What will you show?" asked the vinegar.

"Show our spirits," said the Extracts.

"I want to help," said the flour-truck that was leaning against the counter.

"You can push things along," said the button, "while I keep the door shut."

"Let us all be in the ring," suggested the door key.

"What do you think I can do?" asked the curtain in a squeaky voice.

"We can use you on our stage."

"Let me be the stage," said the big, wooden box.

"Then you'll have to be square in your dealings," suggested the soda cracker.

"I can fix that by showing him my teeth," said the saw.

"That will be capital," said the cash register.

"I shall spend my time in reflection," said the old mirror that had seen better days.

"I aspire to greater things," said the nutmeg, while the indigo sighed because it was "so blue" that it could not help, but was encouraged when the oyster told it to "get into the tub and swim."

"You are so slick that you are of no use," replied the soap to the oyster; "all you can expect is that you will be in the soup."

"And you," retorted the bivalve, "having been made with salt will be better with age."

"A lie! a lie!" shouted the potash and grease.

"Keep cool, and go on with your work," advised the ice chest.

"How shall we act?" asked a beet that had lost her leaves and felt quite helpless.

"We're going to act swell," said the beans and peas.' "So will we, and we," chimed in the oatmeal and hominy; the rice and the macaroni.

"I'm going to get tight," said the knot in the floor.

"If you do, I'll jump the pulley," threatened the rope.

"We shall keep our heads," asserted the barrel and the cabbage.

The conversation then became quite excited and the orange accused the raisins of being "seedy," and the envelope refused to go to the party with the glue because he "stuck around so," and the money and the cucumber pickles nearly came to blows as to which was the greenest. The bread was accused by the cheese of "being too stale," and retorted that it had not yet become offensive on account of its smell, to which the cheese could make no answer, and trouble seemed to be brewing until the clock reminded them they were "behind time" and the glove begged everybody to be 'on hand" and keep their "dates" as the calendar bid them.

Just then a fly whispered to the merchant, who awakened and began to measure out the orders for the Christmas customers, who so frightened the various articles in the store that they all kept quiet except the mouse, who had been seized by the cit and carried out squealing.—Mrs. C. A. R.

DROP COOKIES.

Answers to the request for making drop cookies have been received from C. L. Ellsworth, E. W. P., Mrs. D. No. 2, and Busybody. These will be given soon in the Cook's department.

Cream together one cupful of brown sugar and one cupful butter; add one cupful molasses and three well-beaten eggs, one cupful sweet milk, a large teaspoonful of soda and ginger to suit your taste. Mix with flour enough to make a stiff drop batter and drop by small spoonfuls on a buttered tin and bake in a moderate oven.

In making berry pies, if a spoonful of cornstarch is mixed with the sugar used it will make a richer syrup for the pie and prevent the juice from running out when the pie is baked.—"Busybody."

Cream together one cupful sugar and one cupful of butter. Add two-thirds of a cupful of milk, two and a half cupfuls of flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a little salt and flavoring to suit. Roll thin and bake in a quick oven.—Mrs. Agnes Wilson.

CONTRIBUTED RECIPES.

The truly friendly spirit that pervades the Cozy Corner of The Blade is shown when busy housekeepers will take time to send recipes that have been requested, or for the help of others, the tried recipes that make their cooking a joy to their own families. Today has been a red-letter day in this respect, and the following recipes will, doubtless, rejoice the hearts of those who have asked for them:

Hulled Corn, or Hominy.

(For Mrs. D.)

Soak the corn over night in warm water; in the morning, add a rounding tablespoonful of baking soda to each quart of corn and let it boil until the hulls will easily rub off. Drain off the soda water and wash the corn in several clear waters, then boil until tender with the addition of a little salt a few minutes before the corn is done. Drain through a sieve until it is thoroughly dry. To use, let it become cold then cut in slices and fry like cornmeal mush. If it is liked hot, steam it and serve with milk.—"Mrs. J." Penn.

"Busybody," from Michigan, sends essentially the same recipe except that she adds the soda to the water in which the corn is soaked over night, and then uses the same water in which to cook it the following day.

Mrs. Agnes Williams also sends her recipe and adds that concentrated lye could not be used, but the soda should be used in the proportion of half a pound to a gallon of water and then proceed as with the ashes lye.

Mrs. E. W. P. is authority for saying that baking powder may be used instead of soda, using eight tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water.

Then there is the recipe for Graham bread that was also requested:

Graham Bread—1.

Mix one-half cupful of sugar, one egg, a tablespoonful of shortening, three cupfuls of buttermilk, three small, teaspoonfuls of soda, and a little salt. Make a stiff batter of one-third white flour and two-thirds graham. Bake at once in a rather hot oven.—"Busybody."

Graham Bread—2.

One and one-fourth cupfuls of sour milk, one heaping teaspoonful of soda, one-half cupful sweet milk, one-half cupful New Orleans molasses, one and a half cupfuls graham flour, one cupful white flour, one teaspoonful baking powder and a litle salt. Bake for an hour in a slow oven.—Mrs. Agnes Williams.

Graham Bread—3.

Three cupfuls of buttermilk, one-half a cupful of molasses, one tablespoonful of brown sugar, two teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in a little hot water, one teaspoonful salt and graham flour to make a stiff batter, although I usually use one-third white flour. Bake slowly for two hours.—Mrs. D, No. 2.

A correspondent—a man—sends us this recipe which he says "has no equal as a supper dish on a cold night." From reading the recipe we can easily imagine it "has no equal," nor can we help wondering what the effect on the ordinary stomach would be, should this dish be frequently indulged in. However, here it is, and any who wishes to experiment for himself can do so. It is called:

RED HOT.

Mix well one tablespoonful of Worcestshire sauce, one tablespoonful tomato catsup, or chili sauce, one-half cupful of meat gravy, one-fourth teaspoonful of dry mustard, three-fourths cupful hot water, one-half teaspoonful salt, and a good sized pinch of cayenne pepper.

Rub together one tablespoonful each of flour and butter, stir slowly into the above until it is smooth and well mixed, then add one pint of cold meat of any kind, cut in cubes. Let it heat very hot, but not boil, and serve on hot, buttered toast.

(It might be well to have a glass of cold water handy while eating this.)

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, a writer whose novels endure the test of time and who is a successful playwright, is widely known in many lands. In a way, though of English birth, this country may lay claim to Mrs. Burnett as is shown by the following biography, which appears in The Book News Monthly for January.

Frances Hodgson was born in November, 1849, in Manchester, England. She was the daughter of a prosperous Manchester merchant, whose main business related to cotton and cotton mills, the most important industry of murky Manchester. Her mother was a rare example of the cultivated, refined woman of the old English school, a woman of infinite sweetness, modesty and courtesy. She was the mother of five children, two boys and three girls, a happy nurseryfull, especially when it gathered around Fanny, its idol, and listened open-mouthed to her stories. There never was a time that she did not tell stories, as she was a child wonder in this accomplishment before she was old enough to read or write. When she had mastered "cat, bat, dog," and so forth, and the calligraphy necessary to transfer her thoughts about these animals to paper—and romantic thoughts they were—she launched into the career of writing that she has continued actively to this day.

She had the benefit of the usual nursery governess education that was the portion of English girls of her day, filling in the deficiencies by a system of voracious reading that included everything in printed form, from soap advertisements to the Bible.

Her time was about equally divided between reading—in which she was aided and abetted by a fine family library—telling stories to admiring groups of friends, and scribbling love stories, until she was about fifteen years old. The civil war in America had worked disaster among the Manchester traders in cotton, and her father, caught in the pinch, lost everything. Broken in fortune and health, he died. His sweet-mannered widow was no person to carry on the business and something had to be done. The older boy, being somewhat of an adventurer, had gone from home, seeking his fortune in America, and though he had not found his pot of gold he offered what he had to his family. In 1865 his sisters and mother joined him in Knoxville, Tennessee. Having turned nearly its entire fortune over to the steamship company for its passage, the family was in sore straits—though not unhappy, since they were a lively lot, and Fanny could make romance even out of poverty.

Could she make money out of her romances? Someone suggested the possibility on a day of dire need. There were no stamps in the house, and no paper, but there were blackberries on the bushes, that might be turned into both. They were forthwith; and in a few days the first story, neatly copied, was sent off to Godey's Lady's Book—the Hodgson family's literary purveyor at that time.

It was accepted. Yes, and eventually it was paid for. Then stories were sent to Peterson's, then to Scribner's—and one of the editors was so mystified by the style, the English atmosphere, in conjunction with the Knoxville postmark, that he did not dare risk accepting the story sent him, though he liked it, for fear it was simply a copy of some story from an English magazine.

The first flurry of real success came with Surly Tim's Troubles, and then genuine public appreciation with the publication of That Lass o' Lowrie's.

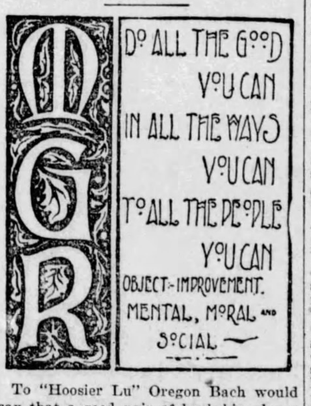
Frances Eliza Hodgson found in the new country at least one understanding friend who lived in the same world with her, and she married him in 1873—Swan Moses Burnett, the eldest son of the country doctor of New Market, a village close by Knoxville. They had two children, boys, Lionel and Vivian. Mrs. Burnett's home life did not interfere with her writing—rather it helped it. Book after book came from her pen, among others Little Lord Fauntleroy, which has taken its place among the classics, not only in English nurseries, but in more remote ones. Even the Japanese children know it—and the brown-skinned Hindoo. Mrs. Burnett has worked steadily, and her books would fill, even now, a good-sized library shelf. Dolly, Haworths, A Fair Barbarian, Through One Administration, were early productions; A Lady of Quality, The Dawn of a Tomorrow, In the Closed Room, and The Making of a Marchioness have appeared recently. A new novel—The Shuttle—dealing with life on both sides of the Atlantic, is now running serially in The Century.

In the Top Drawer.

His mother tucked four-year-old Johnny away in the top berth of the sleeping car. Hearing him stirring in the middle of the night, she called softly:

"Johnny, do you know where you are?"

"Torse I do," he returned sturdily. "I'm in the top drawer."



To "Hoosier Lu" Oregon Bach would say that a good pair of buckskin gloves would be a more suitable present to give to a girl with a "calloused palm and knotted fingers" made so by honest toil, than to give her a diamond ring. In reply to her other question he could write a book, and possibly he might do so if it would do anybody any good. However, a few lines might be of some help to the sick. A thoughtless person, no matter what their feelings may be, should not be admitted to a room in which is a sick person. To illustrate how one's mind may be affected by the words or actions of others, I do not know of a better illustration than one of my own experience. On the 28th day of last August—the day before I was to submit to an operation for appendicitis—I asked my nurse to bring me a drink of water. Without hesitating a moment she came to the foot of my bed and leaning over as far as she could, she saiad in a whisper, "You can't have it," then in a louder tone, "the doctor said we must give you nothing to eat or drink today." I had to laugh at the woman's refusal to give me a drink of water when I could not turn myself in bed and thought I might die tomorrow, and when I was paying her a price to administer to my wants.

It is very easy to add to the burdens of others when we are trying to make them lighter. A few years ago every one in the car knew when I would leave the train on my way to Boston. When I rose to go a man across the aisle sprang to his feet and, taking my hand, said in an earnest voice, as a father might speak to his son: "I must shake hands with you. I am glad that we have met, and if I never see you again on earth I hope to meet you in heaven. I live in New York, etc." That is enough of his speech to tell here. Others of the passengers came up to say good-bye and to give me their cards with the request that I write to them.

It took all the wit I had to keep the tears out of my eyes, and this would not have been so if my friend from New York had spoken other words or in a different tone. I do not know what I said to those good people, and I hope I never shall know, but happily I am not the only man who says the wrong thing sometimes. It is reported here in Oregon that soon after the election of Governor Pattison of Ohio, in making a speech to the inmates of the penitentiary, he began by saying: "Friends, I am glad to see so many of you here."—Oregon Bach.

Dear M. G. R. Friends—I do not know of any pleasanter way to begin my new year than by calling on you through the columns of the M. G. R. Perhaps there may be some who are sick, or discouraged, or lonely; if so, I wish I might speak to you some word that would bring comfort and cheer. Not long ago I heard what I think could be well made a part of our motto. If this were added it would read thus:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can—
To all the people you can
And just as long as you can.

We are not to give up trying to do, but, as Longfellow tells us—

"Let us then be up and doing
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

"Missie" and "Oregon," we enjoyed your visit to the circle and hope you will neither of you remain away so long again. "Buckeye Schoolma'am," I would like to step into your school room and be an assistant for an hour or two each day. I fear I shall get out of practice as I am not teaching this winter, duty having called me elsewhere.

"Illinois," Lena Rivers, Snowflake, Illinois Bach., Oregon Maid, and all of our wise (not "wild") westerners, when you see the snow birds flying eastward, send us a message by them. Mother's Stay ,come oftener and you will not be forgotten; I always feel sure some one will think of me; perhaps it will be "Charity," or "Faith" today.

"Ohio Bach," we are glad to have another Truth Seeker join our circle and we hope if you come often you will find others as faithful and sincere as our "Bonnie Burnie." "Crickett," we should enjoy your cheerful chirp these wintry days.

I have a little story for you, but if Miss Prudence finds it too long maybe you will not have it, but whatever happens I wish you all the happiest New Year possible.—Olive Branch.

The story was too good to cut, so Miss Prudence has saved it for another week when she is not so crowded for space as she is now.

Until she can send a personal letter to those of the M. G. R.'s who sent her such lovely messages for Christmas, Miss Prudence wishes to thank each and every one of her girls and boys for remembering her with such good wishes, and for all she hopes the New Year may bring the things that are best for them to have, and that the desires of their hearts may be granted as may be most expedient for them.

Queer Things Made From Milk

MADE FROM SKIMMED MILK.

When a large Austrian novelty house cornered the skim milk market recently, dealers and public wondered what on earth the concern would do with the thousands of gallons of the liquid which were shipped to them daily. The 267 employes could not possibly drink such a quantity; and although it has long been known that milk will cleanse certain metals, the company would find it impossible to use up those hundreds of cans in this way, even though they put the entire force to scouring eight hours a day.

What, then, could be the use to which this great ocean of skimmed milk was put? When questioned on the matter, the proprietor of the establishment smiled mysteriously, and beckoned the visitor into one of the storerooms.

Here he picked up a billiard ball. "What do you suppose this is made of?" he questioned. "Celluloid," came the prompt and confident reply. "Wrong; it is milk, skimmed milk, sir!"

Billiard balls; dolls' heads; white handles for golf sticks, umbrellas and canes; salt and pepper shakers; penholders; ink wells; fancy boxes for gloves, handkerchiefs and ties; card cases; cigaret holders; and various other novelties, all seemingly made of celluloid, were strewn about; and the visitor was told that each and every article was made from those gallons of skimmed milk which were shipped to the company every day.

What Austria has been doing for a number of years, other countries are now successfully attempting.

We have right here in our own land, besides those mentioned, a number of other articles made from skimmed milk. Many objects which are called "imitation ivory" are really made from a substance the chief ingredient of which is milk. Doorknobs, mantelpieces, clocks, piano keys, paper racks, pinheads, collar buttons, fancy buttons, picture frames, and innumerable other articles on the market, which the purchaser believes to be made of bone or ivory or celluloid, are really cut from galalith or "milk stone," which is a composition of skimmed milk and formaline.—Technical World Magazine.

THE SONG OF THE TROLLEY CAR

Thro' woods and fields, whate'er the cost,
Mankind has made a path for me;
And every stream my way that crossed
Was bridged, that I might wander free.

Then here and there a village rose,
As if 'neath an enchanter's wand;
I know how to appeal to those
With wit and sense to understand.

I travel at a rapid pace;
Up the steep hill, and down I run;
Annihilating time and space;
The town and city I make one.

The crowded factory and mill,
I pass a dozen times a day;
And where fair flowers their sweets distil,
And wild birds sing, I make my way.

Who would an observation take
Of charms and beauties nature shows,
Let him with me a journey make—
He'll happier feel each mile he goes.

Both high and low may go with me,
And one and all I treat the same;
For I'm a leveller, as you see,
And full equality proclaim.

It is one of my chiefest joys
To carry with me, on my way,
A lot of laughing girls and boys
Out for a summer holiday.

Then let the rich in autos ride,
Or carriages, or what they may;
Majorities for me decide,
For pleasant comfort, night or day.

I travel without thought of rest,
In idleness ao pleasure find;
And feel that I am serving best
When I am serving human kind.
—From City Songs and Country Carols
By Thomas F. Porter.

CHRISTMAS IN ALASKA

The following description of Christmastide in Alaska, written by one who has spent many Christmas seasons in the "great land," was published in the Boston Alaskan. The holidays are still so near a memory that it is hoped this story will be read with interest by The Blade young folks.

Christmas is as merry in Alaska as in any other part of Uncle Sam's domain. Two days in the year the great stamps that crush the rock containing the precious yellow metal are silent; one of these days is Christmas, and the Fourth of July is the other.

In many Alaskan towns, as the Christmastide draws near, at a meeting of a permanent aid society, or at one specially called where such an organization does not exist, or perhaps even at an afternoon tea or an evening party, plans are formed for furnishing a Christmas tree for all the children of the town, white and native, clothing for the needy, and Christmas dinners for those who otherwise would not have such cheer.

This is not a difficult task, for where the Christmas spirit is so in the air and pervades everybody and every place as it does there, and where, for the time being, all classes seem to belong to one race, men and women freely open their purses to those who are willing to take the care of looking after the project, and no one refuses to lend a hand when it has been pointed out to him that his help is needed.

Much of Alaska is a veritable Christmas Tree land. The hills and mountains are covered with evergreen trees of various kinds and sizes. You may take your choice of spruce, hemlock or cedar. In some places the cedar is reserved for making the garlands that are festooned over the walls of schoolrooms, hall and church, for there are Christmas celebrations everywhere. It is the general aim to have no child go without a Christmas tree and gift.

In the early days when steamers plying those waters were few and freight was high, mining not so active as now and time the most abundant article on hand, the decorations for the trees were for the most part homemade. The making of these trimmings was the cause of many a pleasant gathering; the bringing together of many pairs of lives; and that fostering of the Christmas spirit which it is to be hoped that the "great land" may never lose, for there is no place and no time where and when the brotherhood of man is more greatly accentuated than in Alaska at the Christmas season.

At the present time it is possible to secure quite the same trimmings as are used in other places, at much higher prices, however, than are paid for them in the east; the money is usually forthcoming, and when not, the old methods, unforgotten, may be returned to, and the result is always a beautiful tree, to the delight of the childish heart and to the hearts of those who for the time are children again.

For some time before Christmas, groups of children are seen going to various places to practice for the coming festival, and on Sunday evening before Christmas many of the Sunday-schools render a Christmas program. This is well attended by the parents and friends of the children and by men whose families are yet at the old home or who have been drawn to the celebration by tender recollections of their own childhood. The children devote the offering collected upon this occasion to the needs of those less fortunate than themselves.

On Christmas eve, in some native villages, archways are placed over the streets; these are wooden frames over which is lightly stretched white cotton cloth upon which has been painted some Christmas or Bible scene; in these one often recognizes crude copies of some of the great masterpieces; lights are placed within them, evergreen garlands are twined around them, evergreen trees are used as pillars to support the whole. The effect is very pleasing and adds, no doubt, to the enthusiasm of the native carol singers who go forth a little later upon their round of Christmas making and joy giving. These singers often spend weeks in preparation, and as many of them have excellent voices and a love music, the carols are often rendered very well indeed; and those people whose homes are visited consider themselves greatly favored.

On Christmas day everybody is in holiday attire; you are greeted on every side by smiling faces and "Merry, merry Christmas!" Wherever there are Russo-Graeco and Episcopal churches, Christmas services are held. The former church is well attended by natives. In southeastern Alaska the children are out all day enjoying the new toys. The youngsters consider it a complete Christmas if the weather is cold enough to make skating possible.

The natives invite their friends to Christmas dinners just as do the whites, and in the preparation of these feasts the young people who have been trained at the Sitka Industrial Training school take a very important place. On these occasions the after-dinner speeches of the native men and women are most interesting, instructive and entertaining.

After the Christmas dinners have been eaten there is usually another Christmas entertainment to attend, not having been given earlier because there was no evening free. This is often a literary and musical program with the usual Christmas tree and, oftentimes, a most unusual Santa Claus, for if it is not a white Christmas, and there is no snow, he is obliged to leave his sled and reindeer on the tops of the mountains and make his appearance among the children in a boat or a canoe laden with candy and toys. If he comes to an inland town, then his goods have to be done up in a pack and carried upon his back in true miner fashion. It is now time, you think, for Christmas to end. On the contrary, it has only begun. Wherever live the descendents of the Russians, the Christmas preparations go right on, and twelve days later, or according to the old calendar, the bells of their churches, peal forth merrily to wish you again "Merry, Merry Christmas!" The churches are beautifully decorated, and a most impressive service is held. The choir boys go from house to house with a beautiful and wonderfully made star, and sing the story of the birth of Christ. These boys have well-trained voices, and this occasion is always looked forward to with great pleasure by all. The church schools have Christmas entertainments which are most enjoyable, and the native adherents of these churches decorate their villages streets with the transparencies previously described, and have dinners at their homes, the hosts of the previous dinner now being the guests, and in the after-dinner speeches compliments are not paid on the other side.

After this joyous occasion, and for a fortnight, the old custom of going about in disguise is followed. This leads to many a merry time, and often the masquerades appear in very beautiful and unique costumes. When the time allotted this merry making has expired, the people are more or less ready to return to remunerative employments. Surely nowhere in all this great country of ours is it possible to have a more Christmassy Christmas time.

Banner Puzzlers

For. Nov.

New Work .... Buckeye, Jr.
Solutions ..... Pauline

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born at Salem, Ind., October 8, 1838. He received his early education in the public schools of Warsaw, Ill., and later took an academic course at Springfield. He graduated from Brown university in 1858, and entered the office of Abraham Lincoln to study law. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, but did not practice, as he went the same year to Washington to act as private secretary for the president. After Lincoln's death he was made secretary of legation at Paris, remaining there until 1867, when he became charge d'affaires at Vienna, and later was appointed secretary of legation at Madrid, where he remained until 1870. He devoted himself to literary work and journalism until 1897, when he was appointed minister to England. The following year he was tendered the portfolio of state, which office he held until his death, which occurred July 1, 1905. CLEO DAVIS.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A farmer had a flock of sheep, which he divided into four grades and valued them at $8, $7, $6 and $2 each. He wanted to sell a number from each grade so that they would yield him $5 a head. What was the number of each grade that he had to sell?

GEO. WILSON.

3.—CONNECTED SQUARES.

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X X X X
X X X X
X X X X
X X X X X X X X
        X X X X
        X X X X
        X X X X X X X X
                X X X X
                X X X X
                X X X X
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1.—To throw.
2.—Having power.
3.—A small, bitter, wild plum.
4.—To be full; a market.
5.—A disease.
6.—Destruction.
7.—To watch; to traffic.
8.—Otherwise.
9.—Requests.
10.—Smaller.

In 4 and 7, the second meaning refers to the word beginning the second and third squares. HAWKEYE.

4.—ANAGRAM.

"Runt rove a wen flea." Something we are all prone to resolve to do at the commencement of a new year.

TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell where the phrase "Not worth a straw" originated? GAY.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"The individual culprit may sometimes
Unpunished to his after-reckoning go;
Not thus collective man; for public crimes
Draw on their proper punishment below.
When nations go astray from age to age,
The effect remains, a fatal heritage."

BUCKEYE SCHOOLMA'AM.

Answers to Puzzles of December 27.

1.—Sir Isaac Newton.
2.—48 tapers in all.
3.—Yule-tide.
4.—Holly, years, savin, night, taper, Sarta, angel, light, table, earth.
5.—Rain-deer; rein-deer.
6.—Edmund H. Sears wrote:

"It came upon the midnight clear,
That glorious song of old,
From angels bending near the earth
To touch their harps of gold.
Peace to the earth, good will to men,
From heaven's all-gracious King;
The world in solemn stillness lay,
To hear the angels sing."

Chat.

There was a nice class present this morning in the 'Cademy. It consisted of W. H. Benson, Hawkeye, W. P. E., Pauline, W. L. Mower, Gay, Lewis J. Baird, and a new young lady named Drusilla.

Oh, no, Drusilla, you do not! It takes more work than the solving of one very easy puzzle to win a prize. Send in a complete list every week, and at the end of the year we will talk about it again.

W. H. Benson, thank you for the problem. Come again.

Pauline, "cart-rope" was all right and the missing letter came to hand.

W. L. Mower, will be very glad of the "occasional problem."

Gay, the Mistress thinks your "pretty poor" lesson was very good, indeed.

Speaking of the Thanksgiving set of puzzles, W. P. E. says: "Variety is said to be the spice of life. In the foregoing list we have it verified. Give Terence the prize; he deserves it."

Who can tell us why matches will not ignite until friction has been applied?

AGAINST WAR PAGEANT

Jamestown Exposition Board Objects to Militarism.

Boston, Jan. 5.—A lengthy protest by members of the advisory board of the Jamestown exposition against the "diversion of the exposition to the service of militarism" was issued last night. The protest is made by Carroll D. Wright, president of Clark college; Edwin D. Mead and Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., of Boston; Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore; John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America; Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago; Mrs. M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr college; William Cowper, the New York sculptor; Prof. James Dillard, of New Orleans; Prof. C. M. Woodward, of St. Louis; Prof. Charles Zueblin of the University of Chicago, and others.

The document in part is as follows:

"The extravagant militarism of the program of the coming Jamestown exposition as developed and disclosed during the last few months is a profound shock to a great body of the American people.

"We believe that the knowledge of this program, of which this is one of the many statements in the exposition's journal and bulletins in these months, has come to three-quarters of the American people as a great surprise. It is a program utterly different from that given when the plan of the Jamestown exposition was first submitted to the public.

"That an international naval and military celebration was to have conspicuous place in the exposition's program, as provided for by congress in granting aid for that purpose in 1905 was well known and was conventionally proper; but the purpose to make this great exposition primarily a naval and military spectacle to intoxicate the American people for six months by a great living picture of war with all its enticing splendors, encouraging the notion that war is a thing of splendor, a pageant and a game, instead of a horror and today almost invariably a crime, was not known, was not avowed and has clearly been a gradually evolving purpose, whose carrying out as now advertised can only work immense mischief to the country. We solemnly protest against it."

PROBE HARRIMAN LINES

Interstate Commerce Commission Begins Inquiry.

New York, Jan. 4.—The interstate commerce commission inquiry into the Harriman group of railways began here today. Counsel for Mr. Harriman said he was unable to appear because of illness following an operation. Mr. Lovett, counsel for the Union Pacific, also said that Mr. Harrimna would not be able to appear before the commission when it sits in Chicago next Wednesday.

Secretary Millar, of the Union Pacific, was the first witness. He admitted that he was also the secretary of the Southern Pacific and the Oregon Short Line and assistant secretary of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. Mr. Harriman, he said, was president of all of them, and Mr. Cornish vice president. The Union Pacific owns stock in the Occidental and Oriental Steamship company, he said.

There were offered for evidence lists of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific directors and a statement that the Oregon Short Line had voted a majority of the stock at each meeting of the Southern Pacific since April 8, 1905.

Secretary Millar would not admit the statement was correct, saying he did not keep the books. The statement went in, however, under stipulation of counsel. The by-laws of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railway and Navigation company were next offered in evidence. These four companies were generally referred to during the progress of the hearing as "The Four Pacifics."

W. V. S. Thorne and A. K. Vandeventer appear as directors of the Southern Pacific, but not of the Union Pacific," said the attorney. "Who are they?"

"Mr. Thorne is director of purchases of the four companies and Mr. Vandeventer is assistant treasurer of the Southern Pacific company."

Further testimony was drawn from Secretary W. Millar to show that the "Four Pacifics" occupied the same offices in the building at 120 Broadway, New York, showing that Mr. Harriman controlled all of the roads and that the Union Pacific had obtained control of the Chicago & Alton, in conjunction with the Rock Island, and also controlled with Senator Clark the new Salt Lake to Los Angeles line.

SHE WILL SUE THE KING

Woman Whose Son was Killed Wants Damages.

Dresden, Saxony, Jan. 7.—It is understood that a widow named Stark, living in the village of Pernersdorf, has determined to sue the king of Saxony for the support of herself and six minor children, because the king, while out riding in an automobile so badly frightened her eldest son's horses that the son was thrown and trampled to death. The facts in the case appear to be that a few days ago King Frederick was motoring along the high road near Pernersdorf when he met Frau Stark's eldest son, who jumped out of his wagon to hold his plunging horses. The king's chauffeur put on extra speed and passed the wagon at the moment Stark was under the hoofs of his horses, and did not stop until he reached Zehista Castle, belonging to Count Rex, where he obtained assistance and went back in the automobile to the injured wagon driver. The court marshal of the Saxon king subsequently offered Frau Stark $300, payable half this year and half in 1908, which was refused.

FLOYD IS INAUGURATED

Legislature Chose Him Governor by a Good Majority.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 3.—Charles M. Floyd, of Manchester, Republican, who was elected governor of New Hampshire by the state legislature at the opening session of that body late yesterday, was formally inaugurated today. The choice of a governor by the legislature was made necessary by the failure of any candidate at the November election to secure a majority of votes. Mr. Floyd, who was the leading candidate, lacked upwards of 100 of the number needed to elect.

In the voting in joint convention of both branches of the legislature, Mr. Floyd, and the Democratic candidate, Nathan C. Jameson, were the only candidates eligible under the constitution to be balloted for, though there were several other candidates in the November voting. The vote was Floyd 233, Jameson 144.

Cataracts and Sore Eyes Cured

Prof. Herman T. Schlegel, the noted eye specialist, 1145 Mackinaw Bldg., Chicago, is sending to any sufferer from sore, weak eyes, cataract or granulated eyelids, absolutely free, a trial treatment of a most remarkable remedy. It is a harmless, painless, soothing and healing preparation that gives instant relief and absolute cure to all aches, pains and burning of the eyes from inflammation, strain or granulated lids. If you are a sufferer send for a trial treatment. It costs you nothing and will convince you.

DROPPED BOMB IN BANK

Unknown Russian Killed Himself and Cashier.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5.—Shortly before noon today an unknown man dropped a bomb in the Fourth Street National bank at Fourth and Library streets. The resulting explosion tore the bomb thrower to pieces and killed W. Z. McLear, the assistant cashier, and injured six others. The man is thought to have been a Russian. When he entered the bank he demanded a large sum of money from President Rushton, and later walwed toward Cashier McLear. The bomb exploded before the man reached him.

The Fourth Street National bank is one of the largest in the country, its deposits aggregating nearly $40,000,000.

The explosion did great damage in the building and the confusion following it amounted to a panic. If was at first thought by those nearby that the boiler of the building had exploded and this rumor was soon current on the street.

When the police squad arrived from the nearest station there was an enormous crowd about the ruined entrance to the bank and the work of taking out the injured persons had already begun. The body of the man who hurled the bomb was so disfigured that little could be told as to who he might have been.

One or two of the injured may die.

The only clue to the identity of the bomb thrower was a bunch of keys found in a portion of the clothing attached to which was a plate inscribed: "R. Steele, Garner, Iowa."

No one saw the unknown man enter the bank except E. F. Shanbacher, the vice president, who was passing out of the building on his way to luncheon. He noticed the man was poorly dressed, looked like a Russian, and carried a small parcel. The man walked straight back to the rear of bank and asked a clerk to direct him to the office of the president, Richard H. Rushton. What took place in the office is best told by the president himself.

President Rushton, after the explosion rushed to the eighth floor of the building from the street floor to the rooms of the Down Town club, a dining organization. He was very much excited, trembling like a leaf. He told the following story:

"I was very busy when the man entered my office, and I asked him to be seated for a moment. He was very poorly dressed, had patches on his shoes and his entire appearance made me a bit curious. While he was waiting for me to finish the business I had in hand at the moment I happened to notice that he looked at me very curiously. I asked him his business and he gave his name as J. E. Williams, and said he wanted a loan of $5,000. He did not look like a man who could make a loan of that amount and I asked him for collateral. He said something about an insurance policy and that it would mature in from one to five years. I was then convinced that the man was a crank, and decided to dismiss him at once, not for a moment thinking there was any harm in him. I told him he would have to see the cashier, and directed him out into the banking department. At the same moment I called my colored messenger, Wm. Crump, to see that the man was quickly taken out of the building. As I turned to continue my work at the desk there was a terrific explosion, and I thought the building was coming down. The man had not time to reach the cashier, the explosion came so soon."

Details as to what actually happened when the man left the office of President Rushton differ, as no one can be found who saw the man drop the bomb. The door to the office of Cashier McLear is only a few feet from that of President Rushton, and the man must have dropped the deadly missile between the two rooms. Cashier McLear was sitting at his desk at the time, and his body was badly mangled.

The bomb thrower's body was torn to pieces. At the time the explosion occurred all the vaults were open, books were piled on desks and papers of all sorts of value were lying on desks preparatory to being put away for the day. The explosion devastated the interior of the big banking room. Glass and wooden partitions were wrecked and leveled to the ground as though a cyclone had swept through the place. Desks were ruined and iron bars were twisted; in fact there was hardly an object left intact in the room.. Of all the persons in the room at least six, all of them clerks, were hurt, two of them probably fatally. Three of the injured were sent to the hospital. The explosion knocked everyone in the banking room to the floor and for a moment they were dazed, many of them not knowing what had happened, and fearing that the building, which is an eight-story structure, was falling, made a rush for the door, Mr. Rushton among them. The roar of the explosion brought the tenants on all floors to their feet and a general rush was made to the elevators and the stairways. As the excited people came out there was a rush from the street to rescue those who, it was thought, had been caught in the explosion. In the meantime an alarm was sent in and firemen were quickly on the ground. There being no fire in the place, the firemen and policemen ordered everybody out and a strong guard was thrown about the building. After President Rushton had recovered himself he told what had happened, and a search for the bomb thrower was made. At the moment it was supposed he had not been killed, but in taking out the body of Cashier McLear and looking for other dead, portions of a body were found that plainly indicated that the man had been blown to pieces.

The escape of President Rushton was almost miraculous, for the damage is greatest in his office. The ceiling over his desk is bespattered with blood, and under a pile of wreckage in one corner of the office was found the head and shoulders of the bomb thrower as well as his overcoat. Mr. Rushton does not know how he escaped, but recollects going up the steps of the building to the Down Town club, a dining organization, where he was later found in a dazed condition.

Not only is the entire interior of the bank wrecked, but the large windows looking out on a small side stree were blown out. The explosion scattered all the books and papers of the institution that were not within the vaults at the time. Some of them were blown out of the windows and were returned by those who found them. As soon as the excitement of the explosion had subsided policemen and uninjured clerks were set to work searching the wreckage for all papers. It probably will take days before the bank officials are able to tell how much of the valuable documents in the bank's custody were destroyed, as the whole place was strewn with torn bits of paper.

A small piece of a tin box was found among the wreckage, but whether this was a portion of the deadly missile or a piece of a tin box such as is used in banks has not yet been determined.

W. Z. McLear, the dead cashier, was about 45 years of age.

Wm. Crump, the messenger, was terribly injured. Both his eyes were blown out, his scalp torn off and his face so mangled that he was unrecognizable.

He was taken to the Pennsylvania hospital. There the physicians learned from him that he saw the man raise his arm to throw something. Crump jumped at him but he was too late.

PANAMA IS SAFE.

Mexico City, Jan. 7.—According to a telegram from Mazatlan sent to The Associated Press, the City of Panama arrived at that port at 6 p. m. yesterday. She experienced a rough trip, but sustained only slight damage. All on board were safe.

IRELAND'S CHANCES HURT

Red Hat for American Discussed by Prelate.

Rome, Jan. 2.—The Giornale d'Italia publishes an interview with a prominent English prelate concerning the appointment of an American cardinal. The prelate in question reviews recent events, particularly the encyclical of Pope Leo against Americanism, which, he declares, was written by Cardinal Mazzella. This encyclical displeased Cardinal Gibbons, who, thinking it was inspired by Cardinal Rampolla, joined the Austrian and German cardinals in defeating Rampolla at the last conclave. Continuing, the

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

prelate says it was thought that Archbishop Ireland would be made a cardinal when Pope Leo called him from Paris, where he was representing the United States at the unveiling of the Lafayette statue. This, however, is now unlikely, in spite of the fact that President Roosevelt has urged another American prelate to approach the vatican privately to this end. The situation has been aggravated by the Storer incident, and if Archbishop Ireland should be given the red hat, the appointment must be ascribed to his personal merit.

ANARCHISTS ARE IN JAIL

Berkman and Emma Goldman Arrested at New York.

New York, Jan. 7.—Alexander Berkman, who last summer was released from state's prison, after having served 14 years for an attack on Henry C. Frick following the Homestead, Pa., riots of 1892, Emma Goldman and two others were arrested yesterday by detectives who broke up an anarchist meeting on the east side. Emma Goldman made the speech which moved the police to action, while Berkman exhorted the audience to disobey the command to disperse. The other prisoners are John R. Coryell, who presided at the meeting, and Israel L. Schwartz, a youth of 16 years who refused to leave the hall when it was cleared.

Emma Goldman is specifically charged with a violation of that section of the penal code which makes it a felony to give utterance from a public platform to incendiary speeches. Berkman and Coryell are held as accessories.

Some 600 persons attended the meeting, which the chairman explained had been called for the purpose of forming a club. Emma Goldman was introduced as the first speaker, but had not proceeded far when she was interrupted by the police, according to whom she said, among other things, in English: "It is ridiculous to think that society cannot get along without government. We will say to the government: 'Give us what belongs to us in peace; and if you don't give it to us, we will take it by force.' As long as I live and am able to explain myself, I will be opposed to government; and as I live and as my brain dictates, will use force against the government."

As the detectives moved toward the stage there was a stampede towards the exits which Berkman tried to stop, counseling the audience, it is alleged, to refuse to obey the police order to disperse.

Asked at police headquarters to define "anarchy" as he understood the term, Berkman said:

"I believe, as an anarchist, in government without force. The foundation of the present, and all government, is force. I believe society is perfectly capable of governing itself."

Berkman and Miss Goldman were released on bail.

QUINCY IS A BANKRUPT

Former Boston Mayor Loses Through Friends.

Boston, Jan. 4.—Through misplaced confidence in business associates and in the management of the Seventh National bank, which failed in 1901, Josiah Quincy, former mayor of Boston, and long a power in politics and business in Massachusetts, was forced into bankruptcy yesterday.

The former mayor, in a statement he issued last night, placed his liabilities at $150,000 and his assets at practically nothing. He declared, however, that most of the notes outstanding against him were not given for value received, and that he would make every effort to repay all those he actually owed, in spite of the bankruptcy proceedings.

WHITE CLERK GETS PLACE

Negro Eligible Was Afraid to Show Up.

Hattiesburg, Miss., Jan. 5.—The vacant clerkship in the Hattiesburg postoffice, to which the negro W. T. George was appointed, has been filled by a white clerk. George recently notified the postoffice department that he feared personal injury if he accepted the Hattiesburg position. The vacancy was filled after George had been notified to appear and failed to respond. White residents of Hattiesburg claim that George's fear of violence was not well founded.

TO DREDGE OHIO RIVER

Engineers Recommend a Channel Nine Feed Deep.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The board of engineers appointed to examine into the needs of the Ohio river between Pittsburg and Cairo, in the way of navigation, has just completed its report and it will now come before the river and harbor board for review before submission to congress. It is said that the original board has recommended the improvement of the river by the dredging of a channel nine feet in depth between the points named. The river and harbor reviewing board will meet in this city in the course of a day or two for the consideration of this report.

FLOODS STOP TRAFFIC

Heavy Rains in Kentucky Inundate Many Tracks.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 4.—Traffic on all railroads operating in the western section of Kentucky and on several lines in other parts of the state is demoralized as a result of heavy rains during the last few days. The creeks and rivers in the southern and western portions of the state are out of their banks. In and around Henderson, the Illinois Central, the Louisville & Nashville and the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis railroad tracks are under water. The rain has been general, even in the eastern section of the state and the Licking and Kentucky rivers are rising rapidly.

MINE DISPUTE SETTLED

Bullfrog Properties Awarded by Court

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—Mines in the Bullfrog region of Nevada, valued by the owners at $20,000,000, were awarded yesterday to E. A. Montgomery by Judge Seawell against the claims of C. B. Fleming, who had sued for a half interest by reason of a grubstake agreement. It is now stated that the properties will be transferred to Chas. M. Schwab, who has awaited a verdict clearing the titles before closing the deal. The mines are known as the Shoshone, the Indian Johnny, the Polaris and the Beatty Townsite groups.

The decision of Judge Seawell was based upon a question of fact, namely, whether the original agreement existing between Fleming and Denver in the month of July, 1902, was in existence when the latter located the contested claims in the fall of 1904. Montgomery proved that he had received no aid from his partner except in the summer of 1901, when they shared expense of a prospecting trip made by Montgomery in Death Valley.

CUSTOMS RECORDS GONE

1906 Set New Marks for Port of New York.

New York, Jan. 1.—All previous records of collections of customs in the port of New York were surpassed during the past year. Statistics made public by Collector Stranahan show the amount to have been $209,909,335, an increase of $26,147,301 over the year 1905, which in itself was a record. The figures also show a big increase in both imports and exports of merchandise. Imports for the year aggregated $776,142,709 as compared with $712,791,497 in 1905. The total domestic exports amounted to $617,062,978 as against $545,923,536 in the previous year.

Domestic merchandise valued at $14,365,500 was sent to Porto Rico during the year as compared with $12,811,874 in 1905.

The month of December of 1906 surpasses all other months for the amount of duties collected. During the month $19,950,000 has been collected, $37,000,000 more than the corresponding month of 1905, which month was a record breaker.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY

New Head of Pennsy System Chosen Today.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2.—James McCrea, of Pittsburg, first vice president of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, was today elected president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company by the directors of the latter corporation, to succeed the late A. J. Cassatt.

After the meeting of the board of directors, President McCrea authorized the following statement:

"The policy of the Pennsylvania does not depend on any one man. It contiues unchanged from year to year.

JAMES M'CREA.

It will be my purpose to promote, as best I can, the same progressive development which was conducted so ably under President Cassatt and the president who preceded him."

The meeting of the board was a special one for the sole purpose of electing a successor to Mr. Cassatt. Mr. McCrea had been selected to fill the vacancy at an informal meeting of all the directors after the funeral of Mr. Cassatt on Monday.

At that time it was decided to formally meet today and ratify the selection. Because of the cut-and-dried nature of today's meeting all the directors did not deem it necessary to attend, but nevertheless most of them were present. While the board went through the formality of electing a head for the great railway system Mr. McCrea, who returned from New York early in the day, remained in the private offices of the late President Cassatt with a number of personal friends.

After he had been elected he was officially informed of the fact and was escorted into the board room and congratulated by his fellow members of the board. So far as can be learned, Mr. Cassatt's position as president of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg and other companies affiliated with the system will not be filled until next week. It is certain that President McCrea will be elected to all places made vacant by the death of Mr. Cassatt.

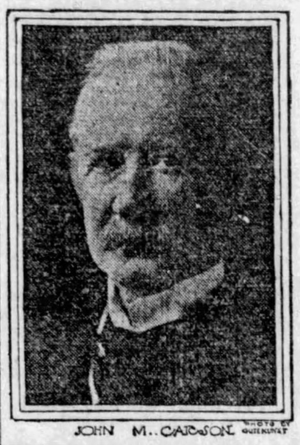
DOORS AJAR FOR TRADE

South America Will Welcome Uncle Sam's Goods.

BY MAJOR JOHN M. CARSON, Chief of the Bureau of Manufacturers, United States Census.

The recent visit of Secretary Root to South America can be made highly beneficial if our manufacturers will nurse the friendly feeling that has been created and improve the commercial advantages that must spring from it.

Mr. Root directed the attention of the people to the United States as a fraternal neighbor, whose desire is to assist in development of the varied and priceless



JOHN M. CARSON.

natural resources of all countries of the American continents through enlightened policies and methods that will make for the common welfare, and his admirable speeches in explaining this mission were received with a degree of popular cordiality that augurs well for better understanding and closer relations in the future between the United States and all American countries.

The value of the missionary work accomplished by Secretary Root should not be overlooked nor the opportunities it created neglected. All that is needed to displace many European manufactured products that fill the markets of South America is knowledge of the needs of the people, the character of commodities desired and an application of the sagacity, persistency and push that characterizes our business men in the prosecution of enterprises at home.

The commerce of South America is placed approximately at $550,000,000 in imports and $750,000,000 in exports. Of this trade the United States last year had $75,000,000 of the former and $140,000,000 of the latter; that is, we bought from nearly double the value of the merchandise sold to South America, while Great Britain sold to the value of $151,000,000, of which $65,000,000 was to Argentine alone. If the trade in cotton piece goods be considered it will be found that the entire value of such goods exported from the United States to South America last year was $3,246,000, while the sales of British goods of this description amounted to $35,000,000, and including other manufactures of cotton, to $40,000,000.

For the six months ended June 30, 1906, Great Britain's shipments of this class of goods to South America aggregated $18,000,000, and for the ten months ended October 31 nearly $35,000,000. To Argentine alone, in the first six months of 1906 Great Britain sold $7,000,000 worth of cotton piece goods, or twice the entire sales of the United States in the fiscal year to all the countries of South America.

Considering the advantage in possession of raw material, joined to the superior skill of operatives, abundance of capital and the characteristic push of our people, it is not creditable to American manufacturers that Great Britain should be permitted to sell, without serious opposition, in neighboring American countries, cotton piece goods equal to the aggregate value of goods of this character sold by the United States in all the countries of the world.

It must be stated, however, that notwithstanding the diffidence exhibited by American manufacturers, trade is increasing in volume and variety in South American and in other countries in several lines of manufactured products.

GREEK LABORERS REBEL

Throw Bricks and Kill Fellow Workman Accidentally.

San Francisco, Jan. 7.—In a riot of 1,400 Greek laborers employed on the United (street) railways yesterday, Markos Rouhatos was struck on the head with a brick and killed. The men were working on the street car tracks at Sixteenth and Valencia streets under Maurice Buckley.

Shortly before noon, Buckley discharged William Christ, an interpreter, and Rouhatos, a laborer. This, it is said, angered the Greeks, who threw stones, bricks and other missiles at the foreman. One of these accidentally struck Rouhatos, killing him instantly. Buckley took refuge in a saloon, which was almost wrecked by the Greeks in an effort to get at the foreman, who defended himself with a sledge hammer until rescued by the police. The Greeks refused to return to work.

A MILLION AT NEW YORK

Many Immigrants Landed at Ellis Island.

New York, Jan. 4.—During the year 1906 just closed, 1,198,434 persons arrived at New York from foreign ports, according to a statement made public at Ellis Island by the department of commerce and labor.

There were 119,221 first cabin, 134,286 second cabin and 944,917 steerage passengers. Of these 134,988 cabin and 920,843 steerage passengers were aliens, making the total number of immigrants arriving at this port for the year 1,055,831. Among the cabin passengers there were 118,529 citizens of the United States, while 24,074 of the persons coming in by steerage were citizens of this country.

The largest number came from Hamburg, the Hamburg-American line having brought over 158,589, while the North German Lloyd was second with 138,740 from Bremen.

BIG TELEPHONE MERGER

Pacific Coast Lines Are Combined Into One.

San Francisco, Jan. 3.—Announcement is made that the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph company and the Sunset Telephone & Telegraph company have been merged into one company, and that their various properties and systems reaching all parts of the Pcafic slope, will be taken over by a merger company called The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company. The consolidated company has been capitalized at $50,000,000. Of this there will be $32,000,000 in preferred stock and $18,000,000 in common stock. Vast improvements are planned.

While the merger has been in contemplation for some time, it was only yesterday that the details were completed. The shareholders of the old companies met and by vote ordered the change.

REFORMS ARE DEMANDED

New Governor of New York Sends Message.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Last night's caucuses settled all the possible controversies which might have made the opening of the legislature today other than perfunctory, and when the two houses convened at noon there was less public concern in ceremonies and a smaller attendance than last year when the hot contest for the speakership had just closed. Interest centered in the message of Gov. Hughes.

Lieut. Gov. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, the first Democratic president of the senate in many years, was cordially received. Speaker Wadsworth, assured of re-election, also was heartily welcomed. There was a profusion of floral tributes from admiring constituents to popular senators and assemblymen.

Gov. Chas. E. Hughes, in his first message to the legislature, made the following recommendations:

A recount of the votes cast for mayor in the New York city election in 1905, when on the face of the returns Hearst was defeated by George B. McClellan, that the courts be empowered to order a recount summarily in the future and that the power to bring an action to try a title to office be taken from the attorney general and confirmed upon the supreme court. The adoption of a new ballot whereon the name of a candidate will appear but once. That the amount of money which a candidate may expend to procure his election be limited. That the courts be empowered to review the acts of political state conventions and state committees in expelling delegates and members. That any general committee of a party may adopt rules for direct nomination of candidates at primaries. That the state board of railroad commissioners and the commission of gas and electricity be abolished and a new board be constituted with power to enforce its order through the courts. That the board of rapid transit commissioners of New York city be abolished and a new board created to control transportation and regulate lighting corporations in Greater New York.

That children under 16 years of age be not required to work more than eight hours a day, and that the work in which they may not engage be specified more promiscously. On the recount matter the governor reviewed the prolonged efforts of W. R. Hearst to secure a recount, and said that the court of appeals of this state decided that the present law did not confer on the election officers any authority to recount the ballots, and the attorney-general declined to try the title of the office. He said: "It is a matter of the gravest concern that view should be largely, even partially held, that one who has been elected to office has been deprived of his seat through invalid returns. The failure to obtain a summary recount through a defect in the law has aggravated the sense of injustice."

As to the future he said that provision should be made to order a recount summarily, but the courts should determine the propriety of exercising the power.

The attorney-general, he said, recommended that the authority to bring an action to try a title to an office be no longer lodged with him. This the governor approved and recommended that it be entrusted to the state supreme court. It was claimed, the governor said, that there is no limitation upon the authority of political state convention and state committees arbitrarily to exclude honestly elected delegates and members and that the fraudulent or corrupt action of such a convention or committee cannot be reviewed or corrected by any court. He declared that "minorities should not be permitted to make themselves majorities by the arbitrary seizure of political organizations nor through corruption or dishonest methods, and the courts should be vested with ample power to review in a summary manner all such abuses and to restore to defrauded persons the political rights to which they are justly entitled."

For want of proper means for the regulation of the operations of railroad corporations, said the governor, pernicious favoritism has been practiced. Congress has legislated upon the subject with reference to interstate commerce, where naturally the evil has been most prominent. But domestic commerce must be regulated by the state, and the state should exercise its power to secure impartial treatment to shippers and the maintenance of reasonable rates. There is also need of regulation and strict supervision to ensure adequate service and due regard for the convenience and safety of the public. The most practicable way of attaining these ends is for the legislature to confer supreme powers upon a subordinate administrative body. The present scheme of regulation in this state, he said, is inadequate, because the board of railroad commissioners has not authority to compel compliance with its decisions. The expenses of the commission, the governor asserted, should not be borne by the corporations which it regulates.

All the existing transportation lines in Greater New York, the governor said, are overburdened. The people of Brooklyn, who are in business in Manhattan, are subjected to such maltreatment and indignities incident to their disgraceful herding, that relief should be afforded at the earliest possible moment.

Over capitalization and the improvident creation of guaranteed and fixed charges to suit the exigencies of successive combinations entered into for the purpose of monopolizing the traffic, have produced their natural result, he declared. An anomalous condition exists in New York city, said the governor, where the state board of railroad commissioners and the city board of rapid transit commissioners divide their authority, and where the same corporations control elevated, surface and subway lines. This should be met by the abolition of the present railway board and the creation of a new board having all its powers and in addition the power to control and regulate lighting corporations.

It is recommended that the appraisal and acquisition of land for the enlarged state canals be entrusted to the state superintendent of public works instead of to a board of appraisers.

The state received from all sources last year $35,596,966.

The appropriations for the current year are $34,190,768.

AIKIN LAW SUSTAINED

Statute Upheld by the Superior Court of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 2.—The Aikin liquor license law was sustained by the superior court in this city today. The decision was given in a test case fought by saloon men, who maintained that the law was never properly presented to Governor Pattison for approval, as he was too ill to transact any business during the legal time for the presentation of the Aikin bill. The court refused to go back of the record.

RAISULI IS PUT TO FLIGHT

Stronghold of Zinat Captured at Noon Yesterday.

Tangier, Jan. 7.—Zinat, Raisuli's stronghold, was virtually destroyed by fire and fell into the hands of the troops of the sultan at noon yesterday, after a short and almost bloodless fight.

Raisuli and his 700 followers succeeded in eluding capture and reaching the mountains despite the elaborate plans of War Minister Gabbas to prevent their escape.

RATE LAW IS UPHELD

U. S. District Court Overrules Standard Oil.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—Judge Landis, in the United States district court, today overruled the demurrer of the Standard Oil company to eight indictments pending against that corporation, but sustained the demurrer as to two other indictments because of technical defects.

"These prosecutions," said the court, "are for alleged violation of section 1 of the act approved February 19, 1903, known as the Elkins law. The charge is that the defendant obtained the transportation of its property by various railway companies at rates less than those named in the carriers' published schedules. The offenses are alleged to have been committed prior to the enactment of the law approved June 29, 1906, known as the rate law. The indictments were returned August 27, 1906."

The court ruled against the defendants' contention that the Elkins law was enacted really to prohibit the employment of indirect methods to obtain preferential rates, it being then defendant's contention that it was not a violation of the law if a railway company dealing directly with a shipper gave that shipper a cut rate. The court also ruled against the defendant's claim that the provision of the Elkins law requiring shippers to adhere to a published rate was void as being against the provision of the interstate commerce law, which required carriers to transport property for a reasonable rate, the court holding that carriers and shippers were both required to adhere to the published rate until such rate was publicly changed in the manner provided by law. The court further ruled against the defendant's contention that the indictments were bad because the interstate commerce law did not require railway companies to publish rates between points beyond the carriers' own line of road, holding that if a carrier, having made an arrangement with competing lines for the transportation of property beyond its own line should thereupon publish rates for the transportation of property between such points, the carrier must be therefore held as to the shipping public, to have facilities for the transportation of property to such points beyond its own line and that the requirement of the law applied to such a case with the same force that it applied to a point on the carrier's own line.

The court ruled against the defendant's contention that the provision of the interstate commerce law requiring carriers to publish terminal charges was not operative upon consignees, holding that in respect to such terminal charges, inasmuch as the consigner would have only little, if any, interest in the question, the law plainly was intended to be binding on consignees. The terminal charges in question consisted of large amounts of storage charges that had accrued on petroleum consigned to the Standard Oil Co. at Chicago, and which the indictment charges the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co. canceled and released to the Standard Oil Co., thus giving the Standard Oil Co. a rebate in respect of the transportation of the petroleum.

"It is contended in behalf of the United States," said the court, "that the act of June 29, 1906, did not go into effect until after these indictments were returned. It is urged that the postponement was effected by the adoption of the joint resolution by congress approved June 30, 1906. That resolution provides that the rate law shall take effect and be in force 60 days after its approval by the President of the United States."

"Of course, the purpose of this resolution is obvious. But it was wholly ineffective until approved by the President. This occurred June 30, and by its own terms, the act became effective on its approval by the President one day before. Plainly therefore on June 30, the resolution was powerless to postpone that which had already occurred on June 29. While possibly on June 30 the resolution might operate to suspend the act for a period of time, (and as to this I express no opinion), the questions presented by the demurrers to these indictments are to be determined as though a postponement or suspension of the act had not been attempted."

After observing that the Elkins law was repealed by the rate law and that, unless there was a statute keeping alive for future prosecution offenses which had been committed against the Elkins law prior to its appeal, the court quoted section 13 of the revised statutes of the United States enacted in 1871.

"This law," said the court, "has been attacked here as an unwarranted attempt by the congress that enacted it to curtail the authority of succeeding congresses by limiting in advance the effect to be given to their enactments.

"It is rather the substitution of a new rule to be observed by the courts in the construction of statutes thereafter to be enacted.

"That congress intends that the courts shall be guided by the new rule in giving effect to their enactments, seems to me beyond question.

"It is the duty of the court," said Judge Landis, "to enforce the will of congress as expressed in the written enactment. In the ascertainment of that will, I am not at liberty to ignore the ultimate object of the law. That object was the establishment of uniform railroad rates, reasonable in amount. The former law had failed to accomplish this, and was, therefore, strengthened. Instead of being wiped off the books as having served its purpose, additional and severe liabilities were created, and more drastic remedies and penalties authorized. For the offense with which the defendant stands charged, the preceding 'Elkins' law prescribed punishment only by fine. The view entertained by the present congress respecting this offense finds expression in the provision authorizing the additional penalty of imprisonment in the penitentiary. And the court is asked to hold that this same congress deliberately intended to pardon all unindicted prior offenders whose conduct it was, more than all other causes combined, that moved congress to enact the rigid and far reaching measure of June 29.

"My opinion is that the so-called saving clause in section 10 was inserted for the sole purpose of definitely prescribing the rule of procedure that should control the prosecution of causes then pending in various stages in the courts, thus avoiding the confusion and controversy which, as experience has shown, attended the interpretation of the law."

RESCUE PARTY ENTOMBED

Forty Workmen Buried in German Cave-in.

Bingen, Hesse, Jan. 5.—Forty workmen were buried yesterday evening in the cutting of a new railway line between Lamscheid and Leiningen. The dead bodies of thirteen of the men and fifteen injured workmen have been recovered. An embankment had collapsed, burying two men. To rescue these large parties of other laborers employed along the line were immediately set to work and a pit was dug in which were about 50 men when the overhanging hillside fell, burying 40 ble set, will cost $10,000 and the Rockefeller donation of today provides for the immediate installation of the new feature.

Ever since the visit east several weeks ago of Harry Pratt Judson, dean of the school, and acting president since the death of Dr. Harper, there has been hope that Mr. Rockefeller would be more liberal than usual this year, and the hope has been more than realized. It is said the founder of the school is much pleased with the present conduct of the school, as all his suggestions have been carried out to the letter and every one of them has benefited and strengthened the school.

TERRIBLE SCALP HUMOR.

Badly Affected with Sores and Crusts —Extended Down Behind the Ears —Another Cure by Cuticura.

"About ten years ago my scalp became badly affected with sore and itching humors, crusts, etc., and extended down behind the ears. My hair came out in places, also. I was greatly troubled; understood it was eczema. Tried various remedies, so called, without effect. Saw your Cuticura advertisement, and got the Cuticura Remedies at once. Applied them as to directions, etc., and after two weeks, I think, of use, was clear as a whistle. I have to state also that late last fall, October and November, 1904, I was suddenly afflicted with a bad eruption, painful and itching pustules over the lower part of the body. I suffered dreadfully. In two months, under the skillful treatment of my doctor, conjoined with Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, I found myself cured. H. M. F. Weiss, Rosemond, Christian Co., Ill., Aug. 31, 1905."

CASES TO GO RIGHT UP

Appeals to Supreme Court In Employers' Liability.

Washington, Jan. 5.—It is stated at the department of justice that appeals will be taken direct to the supreme court of the United States in both of the cases under the employers' liability act, which was recently decided to be unconstitutional by Judge Evans at Louisville and Judge McCall at Memphis, in which event the attorney-general will probably ask leave to appear in support of the constitutionality of the act, as was done in the courts below.

BURNING SHIP BEACHED

Passengers Die in Panic and One Goes Mad.

Christiania, Jan. 5.—News is received here of a disaster which overtook the mail steamer Lindholmen, which plies between this port and Bergen, off Farsand Thursday.

The steamer was discovered to be on fire. A strong gale was blowing at the time and the flames soon spread to the saloons and cabins. Thirty passengers, most of them seasick, hurried from their quarters to get on deck. Four of them were suffocated in their efforts to get out. Others jumped overboard, and one was drowned. Another passenger went mad. One lifeboat was burned and another was crushed against the side of the ship. Finally, while the remainder of the half-dressed and panic-stricken passengers were huddled on the forecastle in a blinding snowstorm, the rest of the ship being in flames, the captain drove the vessel ashore and managed to save the remaining passengers and the crew. There was much hardship, however, before all the ship's company were landed safely.

The dangerous nature of the coast made the operation of beaching the Lindholmen most risky.

CUBA NOW SITTING UP.

Island Revenues Made Good Showing Last Month.

Havana, Jan. 7.—For the first time since the outbreak of the insurrection the monthly statement of the Cuban revenues from all sources shows an increase over the corresponding month of 1905. The receipts for December, 1906 were $2,700,000 against $2,275,000 in December, 1905. The receipts of the Havana customs for December last show an increase of $175,000 against a total deficit of $1,500,000 for September, October and November.

The treasury officials are greatly encouraged by the favorable showing and estimate that a continuance of the increase will result in the extinction of the deficit due to the insurrection by the end of the fiscal year in June. A comparative statement of the receipts for the year ending June, 1906, and the six months ending December 31, is as follows:

	Year.	Six Months.
Customs	$26,711,766	$11,690,639
From the fiscal Zones	1,655,472	720,358
Miscellaneous ..	1,212,507	561,579
Grand total....	29,609,745	12,972,576
Monthly av'rage	2,467,478	2,162,096

The internal revenue collections applicable to the payment of the $35,000,000 loan for the army pay totalled $3,546,236 for the year, and $1,969,446 for six months.

TO CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

Rockefeller Makes $3,000,000 Gift.

Chicago, Jan. 1.—As a token of his esteem and with a hope for many happy returns of the day John D. Rockefeller presented $3,000,000 as a New Year's gift to the University of Chicago. This brings the total donations by Mr. Rockefeller to the big school he founded to $21,416,921.91.

The gifts were in gilt-edge securities. Of this sum $2,700,000 goes to the permanent endowment fund. The remainder of the gift, $217,000, is to make up this year's de

FOLK IS AFTER REFORM

Message to Legislature Points Out Needed Measures.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 8.—Gov. Folk, in his message to the legislature today, recommended a number of acts relating to life insurance companies, among others a standard policy for all life companies, prohibiting discrimination and rebating, regulating the election of directors and requiring non-resident companies to keep at least 70 per cent of the premiums received from Missouri policyholders invested within the state.

He also recommended the enactment of a law making it a crime for anyone for compensation to lobby with the members of the legislature.

The railroads, he said, should be required to carry passengers within the state for 2 cents a mile.

There should be a state primary law for the nomination of all elective officers, including United States senators. The election of senators by the people, he said, has long been demanded, but it cannot be obtained until the federal constitution is amended. Public opinion will ultimately force this reform, but in the meantime the next best thing can be secured by having senatorial candidates voted for at a state primary. He advocated a registration law applicable to all towns of 10,000 inhabitants or over—and a law similar to that of Massachusetts should be adopted, he said, where all names are placed on the same ballot, one under the other, with the proper party designation after each name, the voter to designate by a mark the person he desires to vote for.

As to horse-racing and book-making, he recommended a law making it a felony to register a bet upon a horse race, either on a blackboard or any other substance, or to telephone a bet on a horse race to any other state, or to telegraph or use any device to accomplish the registration of bets.

He also recommended legislation to suppress "bucket shops," rigid child labor laws prohibiting a concern or corporation from selling higher in one part of the state than in another, adding a prison punishment for violation of the anti-trust laws, and making the penalty for the violation of the maximum freight law apply to persons, corporations and partnerships; also a statute providing proper penalties for railroad corporations or the directors, employes, or agents of any railroad giving rebates on shipments within the state.

Every corporation, he said, should be required to furnish each stockholder with a balance sheet of its business once a year. There should be an annual tax in the nature of a privilege tax of 1-15 of 1 per cent on the capital stock of all corporations, both domestic and foreign, doing business in the state. The state should regulate the charges of public service corporations in order to prevent extortion. To determine the unreasonableness of rates there should be power to inquire into and determine the actual amount invested in such corporations and to fix rates on a reasonable basis. The result of this should be to eliminate fictitious values.

He recommended that the people of each city or town be authorized to purchase or own and operate any utility of a public nature whenever they shall vote to do so and to issue bonds in payment thereof. The necessary laws should be enacted giving the municipalities of the state full power to regulate tolls, charges and rates for gas, electric lights, telephone and other public utilities within such cities, and compelling the interchange of telephone service and fixing and regulating the charges thereof.

It was the province of the general assembly, he said, to put an end to wrongs by preventing one corporation from owning stock in another, and authorizing quo warranto proceedings to be filed to dissolve any corporation a majority of the stock in which is acquired by a holding company. This was necessary, he urged, to prevent the creation of monopolies in trade and business in the state.

The liquor traffic, he contended, does not exist in the state as a matter of right, but of sufferance. Yet it has an exemption from authority denied other interests. The traffic should be made to observe the law just like anyone else.

He recommended the amendment of the anti-bribery law so that witnesses could be forced to testify, but relieving them from prosecution by reason of their testimony.

He urged the adoption of a resolution for a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum in legislation, regarding this as of much importance in the final elimination of corruption, and the establishment of true representative government.

In concluding his message the governor invited consideration of the propriety and advisability of the adoption of a resolution making application to congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the federal constitution, particularly with reference to the election of senators by the direct vote of the people, the establishment of the principles of the initiative and referendum and for a just income tax.

PORT ARTHUR DESOLATE

Commercial Activities Have Disappeared.

London, Jan. 1.—A German merchant who has just returned from Port Arthur gives in a private letter an interesting description of that famous stronghold. He says:

"On landing I found myself in the squalid harbor quarter. It was deserted except for a few Chinese and Japanese loafers. A Chinaman drove me past great heaps of rubbish and debris of demolished houses. In the so-called European quarter a death-like silence reigned. Only ten Europeans live there now, and of business there was no trace.

"The Japanese confine their efforts to refortifying the place. It is still a picture of ruin, especially in the neighborhood of Forts 2 and 3. Some 11 inch shells weighing two hundredweights each were lying about. In the casements one comes across human bones, army boots, caps, cartridge cases and various articles of military accoutrement lying about in confusion. The sight leaves an indelible impression of dreary, utter desolation."

TEMPS PRAISES IRELAND

Says He Has Put Finger on National Weakness.

Paris, Jan. 7.—The Temps, reproducing the full text of Archbishop Ireland's recent sermon concerning French Catholics, considers that the American prelate placed his finger upon the national weakness, "sparing neither republican reactionary nor anti-clerical Catholic. He reproaches all alike with their traditional hereditary inability to comprehend the meaning of true liberty because the idea of the omnipotence of the state always has been dominant in France, leading to the inevitable spirit of intolerance towards the vanquished.

"Liberty will not be established in France," continued the Temps, "until the state and every citizen recognizes that the question of going or of not going to mass concerns the conscience of the individual and not the government. That is what the French people including first of all, Catholics, must learn soon and would learn if we had many prelates as liberal as Archbishop Ireland."

BODIES BURN IN CARS

Head-on Collision Occurs on Rock Island.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 2.—About thirty-five passengers, mostly Mexicans, were killed and as many more seriously injured in a head-end collision at 4:30 o'clock this morning five miles west of Voland, between passenger trains No. 29 south bound and No. 30 north bound on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway. The wrecked trains run between El Paso and Chicago.

Most of the killed and injured were on the southbound train. The cars went into the ditch and several of them caught fire. Many of the bodies of the victims were consumed by the flames. The injured are being brought to Topeka on a relief train. The early reports stated that the collision was caused by the carelessness of the agent at Voland.

Most of the dead are believed to be Meixcan laborers who were in the smoking car on No. 29. The baggage car telescoped the smoker and crashed down through the roof of the latter car, crushing out the lives of the occupants, the majority of whom were curled up in the seats asleep. The cars caught fire soon after they struck and five of the cars of No. 29 were consumed by the flames.

Train No. 29 bore the brunt of the collision. The cars on No. 30 were not seriously damaged and they were made up into a train and sent on south in place of the destroyed No. 29.

Southbound Rock Island passenger train No. 29 left Chicago at 8:30 Tuesday morning for El Paso and went out of Kansas City at 10 o'clock last night. It was a heavy train of ten cars. Train No. 30 north bound left El Paso early Tuesday and was due in Chicago to. night. It was running light.

Blame for the collision seems to rest on John Lynes, the telegraph operator at Volland.

Orders had been issued for No. 29 and No. 30 to pass at Volland. These orders had been sent to the operator at Volland who was instructed to hold No. 29 at that point. For some reason he failed to deliver the order to No. 29 and the latter train went by, meeting No. 30 a few miles west of Volland.

Lynes was captured after a hunt and brought to Topeka. He fled before the wreck occurred, after first forecasting the impending collision. Five minutes before the trains met he wired the dispatcher as follows: "No. 29 has gone, and I have gone also." Then he left his key. Even with this dispatch in hand, there was no possible way of preventing the wreck.

As far as the officials of the Rock Island know at this time all of the killed and seriously injured were passengers on No. 29. Few if any passengers on No. 30 were seriously hurt.

The injured brought to Topeka presented a pitiable sight. Nearly all of them were covered with blood from various injuries and many were suffering intense pain.

The only trainman who was known to be seriously hurt, was the porter on train No. 29, whose leg was cut off. An express messenger on No. 29 is reported missing. The conductor on No. 29 was badly bruised. Most of the trainmen escaped injury by jumping.

The dead Mexicans were on their way to El Paso, where they were to work for the Rock Island company. The death of the Mexican interpreter is described by eye witnesses to have been most pitiful. He was caught between some of the debris so that release was impossible, but all the time he was totally conscious and told the story of his countrymen's destination and the horrors of their death.

Three of the injured Mexicans brought to Topeka were fatally hurt.

TYPHOID AT SCRANTON

Nearly a Thousand Cases In Six Weeks.

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 4.—Scranton's typhoid fever epidemic shows a total of 970 cases since the outbreak, six weeks ago. Thirty-one of these cases were reported yesterday. Thus far there have been 72 deaths, six of these occurring since Wednesday night. The cause of the epidemic is the water which was furnished from the Elmhurst reservoir of the Scranton Gas and Water company, which service has been cut off for three weeks, the supply now being taken from the Williams bridge and Lake Scranton reservoirs.

State Commissioner of Health Dixon has been furnished with the results of an analysis of the water made at the University of Pennsylvania, which shows the presence of the typhoid bacilli. He has sent Dr. F. C. Johnson and a force of assistants and engineers here to take charge of the water supply and has issued orders for the guarding of the Elmhurst reservoir, which extends to Moscow, north of here, and points beyond. These officers are now in charge, and will see that orders as to removing of all sources of contamination are carried out. The North Scranton supply, which comes from another water shed, and which supplies water to the towns of Dickson City and Orphan, as well as North Scranton, has been found to be pure. There is no typhoid in these sections, except in cases of persons who were employed in the central part of the city, where the epidemic is the worst.

IS NO RECONCILIATION

Marlboroughs Seem to Be Hopelessly Parted.

London, Jan. 4.—Inquiry in authoritative quarters today elicited a definite denial of the reports, published in the United States, that a reconciliation between the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough had been effected. The reports are the result of gossip which has been circulating recently relative to the visit which the duke is said to have made at Sunderland house, where the duchess is living. One version of the visit was that it had resulted in a reconciliation, and another was to the effect that the duke sought to adjust one of the numerous pending business affairs in which the duchess and he are mutually interested. According to one view the interview between the duke and duchess related to the disposition of one of the priceless Blenheim tapestries.

TERRORISTS HOLD LODZ

Banks Threaten to Close and Strikers Are Starving.

Lodz, Russian Poland, Jan. 4.—The local bankers are threatening to close their establishments and ask for a moratorium in consequence of the refusal of the military authorities to guard the banks from the attacks of robbers.

The lockout of the employes of the factories is as complete as ever.

The employers show no signs of yielding, and declare they are determined to remove into the interior of Russia unless the men yield on all points. Many of the employes are willing to return on the employers' terms, but the threats of terrorists to murder all those who go back to work prevents a settlement of the dispute.

The authorities have stationed detachments of artillery at various points in the city, and street fights are occurring in some quarters. They have not, however, assumed serious proportions.

The local unions are only able to pay each striker fifty cents a week. A majority of the strikers are staying at home, apparently hopelessly resigned to starvation.

PRESIDENT IS AROUSED

Hot Debate in Senate Over Negro Troops.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—Senator Foraker today continued his speech in reply to Senator Lodge before an intensely interested audience, including the flower of official society, many members of the diplomatic corps, army officers and hosts of negroes, that filled every available inch of space in the senate galleries, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Senator Foraker, yesterday started a red-hot debate as to whether President Roosevelt had the constitutional and legal authority to dismiss three companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry, negro soldiers, for complicity in the Brownsville riot last August. Senator Lodge defended and upheld the President, while Senator Foraker brought all his artillery to bear in an assault on the White House.

Incidentally, Senator Tillman broke into the discussion, but solely to stir up the debaters to greater heat and to draw Foraker on to making the charge that the President's real reason for bringing up the record of the Sixteenth Ohio regiment, which served in the civil war, was because an Ohio man, Foraker, was attacking the executive order dismissing the negro infantrymen.

At the close of the debate Lodge was quoted as having said that Foraker had not answered a single point he had made, to which Foraker made the retort courteous that Lodge had not made a single point in the course of his hour's speech.

Senator Lodge made a concession to the compromise movement at the outset by withdrawing his amendment, which was intended to give the President an endorsement to the effect that his action was constitutional and legal. Instead, he offered a substitute for a senatorial investigation of the Brownsville affray, making no reference to the discharge of the negroes. Senator Foraker had prepared a modification of his resolution that would give it practically the same effect as the new Lodge resolution, which is said to have been drawn by Senator Knox, but after Lodge interpreted his resolution to mean that the senate had no authority to make any inquiry into the constitutionality or legality of the President's action, Foraker declared that he would insist on his original resolution.

"I'll not agree to anything that is interpreted as Senator Lodge has interpreted his resolution," said Foraker tonight.

Thus the prospect of a compromise went glimmering, and a renewal of the hammer--and-tongs fight came today, when Foraker continued the speech which he started yesterday but did not conclude, although he spoke for more than two hours.

President Roosevelt's deep interest in the controversy again was made apparent, when he sent for several of his friends in the senate and went over the affair in detail with them, insisting that his position was right and impregnable. It is said the President is also making it plain that every senator who is his friend will stand by him in this fight. Senators Hemenway, Hopkins, Burkett, and Hansbrough were among those called to the White House.

Senator Lodge took the position that while it is entirely within the province of the senate to investigate the Brownsville affair, the senate cannot review the President's action, as the only way to attack the President's action would be through impeachment proceedings, which must come from the house. He also argued that the power to dismiss soldiers was inherent in the President as commander-in-chief of the army.

Senator Foraker, in rebuttal, asserted that the President had no inherent powers, but that his sole powers were those derived from the constitution and those given him by act of congress, and in support of this contention, the Ohio senator cited numerous supreme court decisions.

The Republican leaders of the senate were in conference at various times today with a view to reaching an agreement on the terms of a resolution relating to the President's discharge of negro troops that will harmonize the differences between Senators Foraker and Lodge and there is some prospects of success in that direction. The indications are that a provision will be determined upon directing an inquiry by the committee on military affairs into the occurrences at Brownsville without specifying whether it shall deal only with the facts or shall include the legal problems as well. In consequence of this prospect Senator Foraker today cut short a further presentation in the senate of his views on the subject. It was announced that Senators Tillman and Daniel and other senators desire to be heard before the close of the debate. Mr. Tillman could not proceed today on account of illness.

POLICE ARE AFTR COAL

'Frisco Police Try New Way to Get Fuel.

San Francisco, Jan. 8.—Under orders of Chief of Police Dinen and at the request of the board of education, a detail of 20 policemen will mount a train of wagons today and go to the bunkers of the Western Fuel Co. to procure sufficient coal for the use of school houses. Three schools had to be dismissed yesterday for lack of fuel. The man who has the contract to supply the school department with coal declares that the Western Fuel Co. will not sell him coal at the figure named in the contract, and that the fuel company alleges that it has no coal on hand to supply any contracts, notwithstanding the ship Sheila, laden with 6,000 tons, consigned to the Western Fuel company, reached port Sunday.

School Directors Boyle and Oliver made the request on Chief Dinen for the policemen.

REVOLUTION ISFORMIDABLE

Central China Revolt Assumes Menacing Proportions.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 8.—The revolution in Central China has become of a formidable nature, according to advices received by the steamer Empress of Japan. Sun Yal Sen, a member of the Chinese legation in London, whom the British government saved from arrest there at the hands of the Chinese ambassador, is said to be at the head of the revolution.

Missionaries, traders and Germans employed at the Pinghiang coal mines, have all fled to Shanghai, where American, British, German and Japanese gunboats were stationed. The rebel strength is placed at 10,000.

The Chinese government is moving troops from these provinces to the scene. The United States steamer Helena, H. M. S. Cadmus and Teal, German gunboat Voerwarts and Japanese gunboats Fushmi and Sumada have proceeded to Changsha.

TERRORISTS STILL REIGN

Violence and Crime Continue in Lodz Despite Labor Leaders.

Lodz, Jan. 8.—There are indications that the labor trouble here is coming to an end, but there are no signs of a halt in the reign of terrorism and crime. Since the first of the year sixteen workmen have been killed in street fights, and 62 have been wounded. The terrorists have issued a proclamation warning the people not to leave their houses after six o'clock at night, because the "extermination of our political foes must continue."

The labor leaders issued a proclamation last night advising the workmen to resume work immediately, and recommending the formation of a committee composed of workmen and employers that shall endeavor to find a definite solution of the labor difficulties. This step apparently is taken as a result of the beseeching appeals of the press to the workmen to listen to reason and make an earnest effort to put an end to the present desperate situation.

OFFERED BECKMAN BBIBE

He Declares Railroads Tendered Him a Job.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Victor H. Beckman, secretary of the Pacific Coast Lumbermen's association, who is actively engaged in an effort to force railroads to relieve the car shortage in the northwest, asserted yesterday that attempts had been made by railroad managers to bribe him to desist in his endeavors to force their hands. He also declared that his desk in Seattle had been broken open twice recently, apparently in an effort to procure statistics which he has been gathering for months and which are in the possession of no one else.

Mr. Beckham held a conference yesterday with members of the interstate commerce commission to place before them some of the evidence which he will develop when the commission goes to Seattle to investigate car shortage and lumber rates.

Regarding the alleged attempt to bribe him, Beckman said:

"Not very long ago an attorney for the Northern Pacific railroad intimated that I could have most any position I desired on that road and when I told him that I did not want any, he said:

"'What is your price? Most men have their price, and I suppose you have yours.'

"I replied that my price was a 40-cent rate for lumber from the Pacific coast to the Missouri river. Later J. M. Hannaford, of the Northern Pacific, saw me and intimated that I could get a railroad job. I told him he was not nearly so good at that sort of thing as his attorney."

PANAMA ROAD SHOWING

Shonts' Report Shows Net Earnings of $322,881.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The 57th annual report of the directors of the Panama Railroad company by T. P. Shonts, president, for the past fiscal year shows that, after the payment of cost of operation and all fixed charges, there remained net earnings of $322,881, which has been used for improvement and construction, the expenditures during this fiscal year amounting to $1,063,273, as follows:

Locomotive and car equipment, $365,873; buildings and other structures, $310,637; floating equipment, $151,964; new sidings and yards, $133,883; new machinery and appliances, $41,214.

There was borrowed from the United States government $450,000, all of which, it is stated, was expended, in addition to the net earnings, for improvements and construction.

There was a decrease in earnings over operating expenses of $436,357, as compared with the previous year, due to important concessions in rates for both freight and passengers by executive direction.

The total earnings of the company's steamship line were $1,345,012, an increase of $31,178. Passengers carried numbered 448,220, an increase of 230,300 over last year.

The total of railroad freight handled was 665,711, as against 482,262 the preceding year.

MANY JAPS POURING IN

Over Two Thousand to Cross Mexican Border.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Reliable information has been received here of a prospective influx of over two thousand Japanese into the United States from Mexico. The exact number is given as 2,187, some of whom have arrived and others are expected to arrive at Mazatlan, Mexico. They were given free transportation from Japan and were to be employed in the development of important interests in Mexico. Those who have arrived have become dissatisfied with their conditions and surroundings and already some have started for the Mexican border. One hundred and eighty-two are en route to El Paso and the remainder are expected to make their way to the boundary, claiming the United States as their destination. The others en route from Japan are expected to follow. If they are sound mentally and physically and the other requirements of the immigration laws are met, there is nothing to prevent them from entering the United States.

Japanese immigration to the Hawaiian islands during the past 18 months aggregated 16,719, a large proportion of whom subsequently came to the mainland of the United States.

DISGRACE KILLED GROFF

Machen's Partner In Crime Dies From Melancholia.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Samuel A. Groff, 60 years old, who was released from the Moundsville, W. Va., penitentiary last September, after serving three years for complicity in the postal frauds, died at his home in this city yesterday.

Groff was convicted in the spring of 1903 with his brother, Diller B. Groff, and August Machen, former general superintendent of free delivery, on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the sale of the patented Groff letter box fastener. The attending physician announced that Groff's death was caused by melancholia.

REEF IS SET ON SPRINGS

Rock That Sheridan Hit Said to Bob Up and Down.

Honolulu, Dec. 28.—(Via San Francisco, Jan. 8).—It is declared by native fishermen who ply their occupation in the neighborhood of Barber's Point, that the rock or reef on which the transport Sheridan was stranded is what they call a "springing rock." They assert that at times it is much higher than at other times, rising and falling, as they explain it, by the action of substrata, which sometimes forces it up and sometimes allows it to settle down.

MEXICAN JUNTAS FORMING

Release of Revolutionists Leads to Renewed Activity.

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 8.—The release of the alleged revolutionists at San Antonio and other points, and the ruling that extradition cannot be granted for political offenses, has given new life to the revolutionary movement all along the border, according to a Mexican prominent in the movement, who was jailed on complaint of the Mexican government and afterwards released. He informed the Associated Press last night that juntas were forming from Brownsville, Texas, to California, along the Mexican border.

PENSION FOR PROFESSORS

Rockefeller to Give $3,000,000 to Chicago University.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Announcement is made by the trustees of the University of Chicago that John D. Rockefeller will soon endow the university with $3,000,000 to maintain a fund for superannuated professors of the institution.

The exclusion of the University of Chicago, because it is a denominational school, from sharing in the $10,000,000 Carnegie pension fund, is said to be responsible for Mr. Rockefeller's decision to create a pension fund for the University of Chicago.

THROWN FROM A BRIDGE

Former Governor Hoadly's Son-in-Law Killed.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 8.—The murder in this city last night of Dr. Philip Edward Johnson, a physician recently arrived from New York, is one of the most mysterious tragedies that ever has occurred in the northwest. Dr. Johnson came to Portland with his newly wedded wife two months ago to establish his home here and to practice his profession. The couple bought a site for a beautiful home in a fashionable section. Mrs. Johnson before her marriage last fall, was a Mrs. Scarborough. She is a daughter of former Governor Hoadly of Ohio.

Dr. Johnson was a son of Episcopal Archdeacon Johnson, of Staten Island, and a graduate of Columbia University. Shortly after dining with his wife last night, Dr. Johnson announced his intention of visiting Dr. Panton, one of the examining board by which he was to have been examined for admission to practice in this state. He went against the protestations of his wife, who feared highwaymen. On his way Dr. Johnson called upon his cousin, W. C. Alvord, assistant cashier in a bank. What happened at Alvord's house has not been learned, Alvord refusing to make any statement for publication, and if he has told the police anything that transpired, the department is keeping it secret. Alvord's parents, however, told the police that after leaving their home Dr. Johnson walked toward the Ford street bridge, two blocks distant, to go to Dr. Panton's home. A short time afterward a car conductor found Johnson's mangled body lying in Jefferson street, 117 feet below the bridge. Johnson's pockets had been turned inside out and his watch removed. Dr. Johnson's empty pocketbook and keys were found on the bridge above. There were no evidences of a struggle. Cards on the doctor's body were the means of identification.

Alvord, when first approached by the newspaper men for a statement, was apparently eager to talk, but excused himself a moment and went to Mrs. Johnson's room. Returning, he informed them that Mrs. Johnson was prostrated, and all further efforts to get him to make a statement were unavailing. The police met with no better result. Alvord later on visited the police headquarters and endeavored to secure possession of some articles found on Johnson's body, but was not successful. A visit to the coroner had better results, that official turning over to Alvord several articles.

Captain Bruin, of the police department, inclines to the murder theory and yet according to his statements to newspaper men, he does not believe Johnson was robbed, but insinuates his belief of murder with some motive more sinister than robbery.

THEY'RE AFTER RAISULI

Firing Heard Near Zinat May Mean Battle.

Tangier, Morocco, Jan. 5.—The swana at Cape Chartal signaled last evening that villages in the direction of Zinat were burning and that firing had been heard from them.

Sidi Mohammed Gabbas, the minister of war, is encamped eight miles south of here, awaiting the arrival from El Ksar of the second column of the sultan's army, under command of Muley El Rani. As soon as the two forces meet an attempt will be made to cut off Raisuli's retreat in the direction of the mountain fastnesses.

The Ben Monsour tribe is at Zinat, hemmed in on the north and south by government troops. To escape on the west toward Arzilla, is prevented by a portion of the division under the minister of war, while the Riff tribes, who are hostile to Raisuli, encircle them to the east.

NEW YORK GROWING FAST

Marriage, Birth and Death Record Show Prosperous Year.

New York, Jan. 2.—Health Commissioner Darlington has made public the birth, marriage and death statistics of Greater New York city for 1906, with the comment that the figures indicated a prosperous twelve months. The number of births and marriages have increased in a healthy ratio, while the death rate is rather low as compared with the increase in population.

During 1906 there were reported 111,772 births, an increase over 1905 of 8,000; 48,355 marriages, an increase of 5,700; 76,206 deaths, an increase of 2,492.

The birth record is the greatest ever reported.

ERNEST CROSBY IS DEAD

Author of "Captain Jinks, Hero," Passes Away at Baltimore.

New York, Jan. 4.—News of the death of Ernest H. Crosby at Baltimore is received in this city. Mr. Crosby was 50 years old, and a native of New York city. He was formerly a member of the legislature, judge of the court of first instance at Alexandria, Egypt, in 1889, president of the New York Anti-Imperialist league for five years until 1905, and the author of "Captain Jinks, Hero," and other books.

PRUSSIAN DIET MEETS.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—Chancellor Von Buelow read the speech of the emperor-king at the opening of the Prussian diet today. After referring to the excellent financial condition of Prussia, the speech announced the government's intention to propose fresh legislation to meet the difficulties encountered in Poland in carrying out the historical task of strengthening the German elements there.

The diet will be engaged until Saturday with the first reading of the budget, after which it will adjourn until the reichstag elections have taken place, as many members of the diet are also candidates for election to the reichstag.

BREWER WON'T TALK.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Chief Justice Brewer has declined to discuss a rumor that he intends to retire from the bench in order to afford the president an opportunity to appoint Secretary Taft as his successor.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Washington, Jan. 8.—Senate.—The senate devoted its two and a half hours' session today to the further discussion of President Roosevelt's order dismissing the negro troops of the Twenty-fifth Infantry for "shooting up" Brownsville, Texas. Senator Culberson, of that state, defended the order, closing with an impassioned statement of the position of the south on the negro question. Senator Foraker replied briefly, urging speedy action on his resolution for an investigation. Senator Lodge proposed an amendment admitting the President's authority as commander-in-chief of the army to take the action he did. On motion of Senator Hale, the resolution was given the right of way Monday. Adjournment to Monday was taken.

House.—Immediately after the approval of the journal, the credentials of W. F. Engelbright, of the First California district, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of James Norris Gillett, and Charles G. Washburn, of the Third Massachusetts district, vice Rockwood Hoar, deceased, were read, and these two gentlemen proceeded to the bar, where the speaker administered the oath. No quorum being present and no committee being ready to report, adjournment was then taken until tomorrow, after a fifteen minutes' session.

Washington, Jan. 4.—House.—The "omnibus" claims bill, so called, carrying appropriations for claims under the Bowman and Tucker acts, and miscellaneous claims on which favorable reports have been made by the war claims committee, was before the house today, and for nearly five hours the merits of the measure were exploited. Speaker Cannon announced the appointment of Engelbright, of California, to place on the committee on mines and mining, vice Williamson, of Oregon, removed. The speaker based his action on the ground that Williamson had failed to attend a single session of the Fifty-ninth congress. He has been convicted of participation in land frauds in Oregon. At 4:40 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

The senate was not in session today.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Senate.—The Brownsville affair occupied most of the time in the senate, the principal discussion being on a resolution offered by Senator Lodge providing for an investigation and by silence conceding the authority of the President to take the action he did in dismissing colored soldiers. Senator Gearin made an address on the Japanese question, advocating a resolution directing negotiations for a revision of the treaty with Japan.

House.—The house passed a bill providing for a judicial review of orders excluding persons from the use of United States mail facilities. A day in February was set apart for eulogies on the life and public services of Rockwood Hoar, late member for the third Massachusetts district.

THE MARKETS.

Dun's Review.

New York, Jan. 5.—Dispatches to Dun's Review indicate that the new year has opened under conditions fully up to sanguine expectations.

Jobbing trade has been interrupted by the holidays, but is up to the standard. Labor is well employed, and there is little complaint regarding collections. Unseasonable weather and holidays combined to make trade quiet at Louisville, and there is some complaint regarding collections. Although current business is quiet at New Orleans, results were very satisfactory. Wholesale and manufacturing lines are quiet at St. Louis and the trade in grain is only moderate. Retail trade at Kansas City exceeds last year's. Wholesale lines are now taking stock.

Business at Chicago opened the New Year with no diminution in activity, annual balances progressing favorably and little time is lost in repairing machinery. All the available steel produring capacity is at work and there is no prospect of an immediate increase. Mild weather has favored building construction, providing a good demand for materials, and mercantile collections are prompt. Retail trade at Cincinnati is quiet and wholesale dry goods sales are only moderate, but jobbing houses are busy forwarding spring goods. Collections are somewhat slow. Omaha reports less than the usual lull in trade and collections are satisfactory, while the outlook is favorable.

Bank clearings for the week show much irregularity, but a difference in dates this year and last will account for a part of this, the week this year including only two business days in January, whereas there were three days last year and four days two years ago. Yearly settlements always swell bank clearings during the first four or five days of January and the volume of clearings this week is large in the aggregate for the leading cities in the United States, $2,928,237,366, a decrease of 10.7 per cent compared with a year ago, an increase of 13.3 per cent over the corresponding week of 1904. There are losses at New York, Boston and some other cities in the south and southwest, but they are in part due to the difference in dates covered by the week.

The Grain Market.

Toledo, O., Jan. 8.—With the cables steady, the curb higher, the whole tone of the market improved, wheat opened today with a better showing than has been its wont for some time past. Cash was ½c up at 75¼c, May ⅝c at 79c and July ¼c at 77½c. The Liverpool opening was unchanged to ½d lower and likewise at noon.

Large receipts, reports of spoiled wheat in some ports and long reilizing, caused a break in the market and the close was heavy. Cash was ¼@½ down at 75c, while May was ⅛@¼ off at 78¾c. Bradstreet's world's available was increased 1,833,000 bushels against a decrease of 1,090,000 bushels a week ago, and 1,833,000 bushels a year ago. Large pit dealers unloaded in Chicago.

In sympathy with wheat, corn advanced at the opening and held steady throughout the morning. The near month was unchanged at 43¼c, while the future options were ¼c higher at 44⅝c and 45⅜c. At noon the market looked some better. The Liverpool opening was unchanged and ½d up at noon.

The close was steady and unchanged. Large receipts were well balanced by steady shipments and good buying by large interests held the market firm. The world's available was increased 15,000 bushels over an increase of 778,000 bushels a week ago and 1,052,000 bushels a year ago.

Oats were firm at the opening, with cash and May unchanged at 37c and 33c, while the far away option was ½c higher at 35¾c. Offerings were light, the market narrow and trading very dull. Towards noon May had fallen off ⅛c, but the remainder of the list was strong.

At the close, the next month had fallen off ¼c and closed at 36¾c, while the remainder of the list was firm. The selling was scattered and the buying by good houses, but the market was in good shape at the close. The world's available was increased 151,000 bushels, against 293,000 bushels a week ago and a decrease of 175,000 bushels a year ago.

Clover seed was steady and unchanged, the near months opening at $8.60, February at $8.65, March at $8.70 and April at $8.45. Receipts were 255 bags against 450 bags a year ago, shipments, 200 bags, both today and a year ago, while the receipts of alsike were 12 bags and none a year ago. Towards noon the near options had lost a trifle, but the market was steady, nevertheless.

Reports of 187 bags of seed and 7 bags of alsike for tomorrow, together with a light demand and poor movement, caused seed to fall away 7½c in all months except April. The close was $8.52½ for the near months, $8.57½ for February, $8.62½ for March and $8.42½ for April.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Jan. 8.	Jan. 7.
Cash	75¼	75¾	75	75	75
May	79	79⅛	78¾	78¾	78⅝
July	77½	77⅞	77½	77½	77¼
Corn—					
Cash	45¼	....	....	43¼	43¼
May	44⅝	....	....	44⅝	44⅝
July	45½	....	....	45½	45⅝
Oats—					
Cash	37	37	36¾	36¾	37
May	38	38	37⅝	38	38
July	35¾	....	....	35¾	35⅝
Clover Seed—					
Cash	8.60	8.60	8.52½	8.52½	8.60
Jan	8.60	8.60	8.52½	8.52½	8.60
Feb	8.65	8.65	8.57½	8.57½	8.65
March	8.70	8.70	8.62½	8.62½	8.70
April	8.45	8.45	8.42½	8.42½	8.45
Rye—					
No. 1	68	....	....	68	68
No. 2	66	....	....	66	66
No. 3	64	....	....	64	64
Timothy—					
Prime	2.05	....	....	2.05	2.05
Alsike—					
Prime	7.60	....	....	7.62½	7.60
March	7.70	....	....	7.72½	7.70

CHICAGO

Wheat—					
Jan	71⅞	....	....	71⅞	71½
May	75⅞	76¼	75⅝	76¼	76¼
July	75½	75⅞	75¼	75½	75¼
Corn—					
May	43⅝	43⅞	43¼	43⅜	43¼
July	43⅜	43⅝	43½	43½	43½
Sept	44¼	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
Jan	39¼	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	39¼
Oats—					
May	36	36⅛	35⅞	36	35⅞
July	33¼	33½	33¼	33¼	33⅛
Jan	33½	....	....	33½	33⅜
Sept	32	....	....	32	....

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	82¼	82¼	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
July	81½	81⅝	81½	81½	81⅝
Corn—					
May	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50¼	50¼
July	50⅜	50½	50⅜	50½	50⅜

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	75	75¼	75	75	74⅜
July	73⅝	74⅛	73⅞	73⅞	73⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	77⅜	77¼
July	....	....	....	78¼	78⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	77¾	77⅝
July	....	....	....	78¼	78⅞

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan	16.05	16.07	15.85	15.75	16.05
May	16.60	16.62	16.25	16.25	16.60
July	16.80	16.80	16.42	16.42	16.80
Lard—					
Jan	9.22	9.22	9.05	9.05	9.20
May	9.42	9.45	9.25	9.27	9.42
July	9.47	9.50	9.35	9.35	9.47
Ribs—					
Jan	8.77	8.77	8.60	8.62	8.77
May	9.05	9.05	8.85	9.87	9.02
July	9.17	9.17	9.00	9.00	9.15

Money and Stocks.

New York, Jan. 8.—(Wall Street.)—The opening movement of prices on the Stock Exchange was sluggish and irregular on a light volume of business. Union Pacific was under continued pressure and declined nearly a point. Great Northern preferred advanced 2 and Kansas City Southern preferred and Sugar large fractions.

Selling orders became more numerous and there was a general decline to below yesterday's closing figures. A factor that contributed to the success of the bear selling was the lack of support to the Harriman stocks and the extensive profit taking in Amalgamated Copper. A sharp rally occurred later in which Brooklyn Transit was heavily bought and most of the previous losses were made up. Reading and Brooklyn Transit gained 1 and Great Northern preferred 3 points. Amalgamated Copper, Smelting and Central Leather sagged 1 and Northwestern preferred ¾. The market became rather heavy and very dull.

Prices sagged on dull trading back to about the low level of the first hour. Steel Electric yielded 2¼, the preferred 3½. Texas and Pacific Land Trusts 3, Delaware & Hudson 1½ and Chicago Great Western preferred B and Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie 1. St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred rose 1¼ and Northwestern and Colorado Fuel 1.

Bonds were irregular.

N. Y. Stock Market.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com	73⅝	74⅛	73¼	73¼
Am. Sg. Ffg. Co	134